

International Bank Note Society Journal



The New 50 Euros Note...see page 36

Volume 38, No. 2, 1999

SPINK Banknote Circular

Number 9
APRIL 1998



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BANKNOTE AUCTIONS 1999

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I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 38, No. 2, 1999

Editor, Steve Feller

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President's Message



Greetings to all.

I hope that everyone is having a great 1999 and continues to do so.

At the time of this writing CMPX is 10 days away and

Maastricht is in April, so there is no show news to pass on.

There is nothing new to report on the establishment of the I.B.N.S. WEB site. Any news in this regard will be passed on as it is received.

Members can now use a credit card to pay their dues. Each member should receive a form, to be used, along with their renewal notice, which should then be sent to the General Secretary for processing. Advertisers can also use a credit card when paying for their ads in the various I.B.N.S. publications. Using a credit card to settle auction obligations is still a way off, with the final details needing to be worked out.

I am now looking for agenda items for the Memphis board meeting. Anyone who desires to have their suggestions heard and/or acted upon should forward anything they deem worthy for consideration.

That's all the news for this time. As I will not be going to Maastricht, I hope to see many of you in Memphis.

Best wishes to all and continued success in furthering your hobby interests.

Bob Brooks
President

Editor's Column



Memphis! What a glorious place to be in June if you are a bank note collector. This year's show will be Thursday, June 17 (for dealer setup) through Sunday, June 20. The convention hotels surround the Memphis

convention center. I look forward to meeting several of our members at the convention. There you are invited to the annual general meeting of our society. Come see a multihundred table bourse as well as many interesting exhibits and society meetings.

Articles for our journal are coming in at a good clip—we are roughly in equilibrium for sixty-four page magazines each quarter. For many people the turn around time for getting an article published is under a year—sometimes within three to six months of submission. We can always use quality material. Most of what we publish now comes by E-mail (my electronic address is sfeller@coe.edu). Many people are also sending illustrations by the internet, this is best since valuable notes need not be sent. We can read many file formats—if in doubt send me TIFF or JPG files for the illustrations (300 dpi). Text can come in any modern word processing program—in general, save the file in "Rich Text Format." This is a high quality generic text format capable of preserving italics, bold lettering and so on.

The cover illustration of the new euro denominated notes comes courtesy of Harold Don Allen. The introduction of the euro is surely the major monetary story of the year. It remains to be seen what will happen with this grand experiment in linking people through a common currency. As of this writing (2 May 1999) traders in currency have brought the euro to near parity with the dollar. This would represent a drop of well over ten percent of the euro's initial value. Undoubtedly, this is creating stress in the system.

I will be attending an international scientific meeting in July. There I will be spending leva, do you know what country I be visiting? The answer will appear in this space in the next issue.

Best Regards,
Steve Feller, Editor

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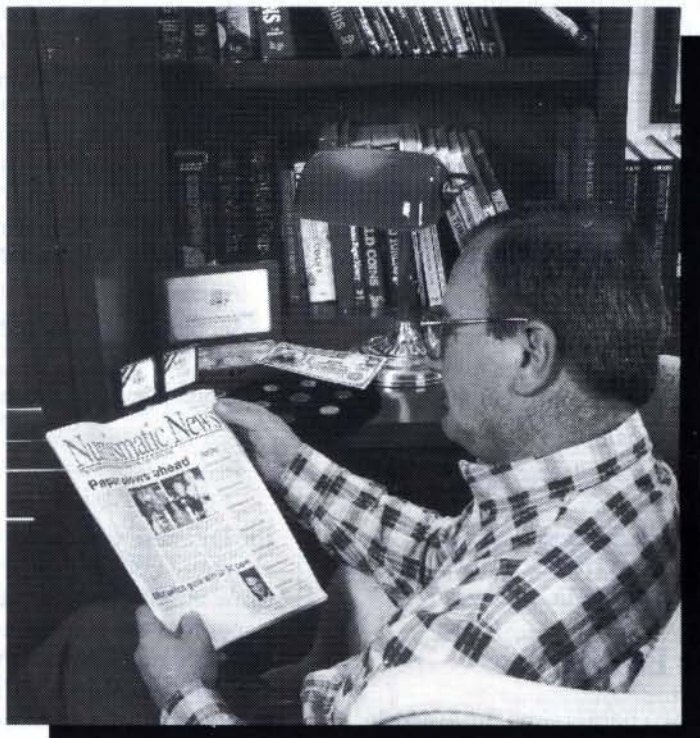
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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

In the *I.B.N.S. Journal* volume 37, number 2, 1998, in the "Letters to the Editor", on page 51, you have published information about the "new" Yugoslavian bank note of 1000 dinars. This is not at all correct. The description is correct, but denomination isn't.

The description is of the 100 dinars bank note, which is the highest denomination currently in Yugoslavia. The National Bank of Yugoslavia didn't issue 1000 dinars in 1996 and after. And the picture, which was shown on page 51, is P-92 (1000 dinara, 1978.)

Thank you for publishing this, because some collectors may ask for this, nonexistent, bank note.

Sincerely yours,

Boban Vasiljevic, IBNS#7765

P.O.Box 65

35210 Svilajnac

Serbia, YUGOSLAVIA

yz1pbv@yu1b.ampr.org

Dear Editor,

I offer two paragraphs/little articles/for publication in the *I.B.N.S. Journal*.

1. 5 rubles 1920 P.S 1246 (see figure).

These notes were printed for the sum of 3,111,250 rubles, but only a part of the notes was put into circulation (Decree No. 452 of September 30, 1920) for the sum of 70,000 rubles, according to "The Bulletin of Far East Provisional Government," No.48 of October 2, 1920.

The small issue of credit notes (5 rubles) can be explained by the loss of value of the notes during manufacturing. Regarding the rate of exchange of



Face and back of 5 ruble note, 1920, PS 1246

TABLE

Date of Decree	Name	Dignity	No. Pick	Total Sum Issued (rubles)
June 5	Credit Notes	25 rubles	S 1248	150,000,000
		100 rubles	S 1249	
June 11	Exchange Token	5 kopeks	S 1241	104,188.90
June 11	"	10 kopeks	S 1242	223,810
June 24	"	30 kopeks	S 1243	753,480
June 5	"	50 kopeks	S 1244	4,920,000
July 8	Government Credit Notes	1 ruble	S 1245	1,453,000
August 9	"	10 rubles	S 1247	4,846,000
September 10	Credit Notes	25 rubles	S 1248	
		100 rubles	S 1249	500,000,000
September 30	Government Credit Notes	5 rubles	S 1246	70,000

the Japanese yen on the stock exchange—1,305 rubles, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the paper and the manufacturing of those currency notes was in the U.S.A. The delivery and the stamping of the notes in Vladivostok cost more than the actual price of the notes.

Enclosed is a table based on the Law of Currency Reform of June 5 and September 10, 1920. (See table.) Already in 1924-25 these bank notes had become scarce and valuable for collectors.

1000 rubles 1920 P.S 1254 Checks of Vladivostok Branch Bank (See figure).

At the beginning of 1920 in the territory of the Russian Coast, checks of the Vladivostok Branch Government Bank were put into circulation,



1000 ruble check, PS 1254

with a value of 1000 rubles. Those checks were printed on white paper with watermarks—a rhomb and a Kerensky Eagle. Later there were found many counterfeited notes, printed on the same paper that was stolen from the Expedition of the Purchasing of State Documents. The difference between them was that the counterfeited notes had a "mark" (a full stop) over the letter "T" in the vertical inscription "Government Bank." This mark had a different shape than other marks over all the other letters of those two words.

Altogether these two checks were printed for the sum of 502,050,000 rubles.

Thanks,

Igor Filippov, I.B.N.S. #7322

P.O. Box 991

13402 Tallinn Estonia

Dear Editor,

I thought the readers would enjoy seeing this Bradbury-Wilkenson ad/promo note that looks very similar to the Sardinia note seen in figure #5, page 29, in *I.B.N.S. Journal* No. 37, #3, 1998.

I collect ad/promo notes from UK/US and Canadian bank note companies.

Regards,
Paul Melnick, I.B.N.S. #7161
12 Stable Lane
Wilmington, DE 19803



Bradbury-Wilkenson promotional note.

Dear Editor,

As a new member of the I.B.N.S. I take the opportunity to write you for the first time, just to announce a new bank note released by the Bank of Italy: the highest denomination ever circulated, Lit. 500,000. The "decreto ministeriale" (Minister's decree) dates back to 10th May 1997, but the bank note has been released since 8th September 1997, this is the reason why (in my opinion) it has not been mentioned on the '97 edition of Pick's catalogue.

This note is dedicated to Raffaello Sanzio (Urbino, 1483-Roma, 1520) who was, with Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo Buonarroti, the most important character of the Italian Renaissance. The first project was to create an even higher denomination of Lit. 1,000,000, with the portrait of Dante Alighieri, but it was rejected because Italy is entering in the "Euro" system, and such a high bank note would not be useful.

The most remarkable things in the

Lit. 500,000 are: double security thread, color-changing ink on the denomination number, touch-sensible writing for extended denomination, micro-writing under the portrait, floral motifs on the right and on the back that complete each other looking the note in an appropriate light. Signatures: Antonio Fazio (governor of the Bank of Italy) and Amici (cashier, he succeeded Speziali after he has retired). Watermark: Raffaello and "BI" (Bank of Italy). Double color for serial number: black on the left and blue on the right.

This bank note is similar in shape to the other denominations issued in 1992 (Lit. 50,000) and 1994, (Lit. 100,000), but it is a bit bigger. Raffaello's image was taken by a presumed self-portrait that is in Firenze, Galleria degli Uffizi. Back: particular from "La Scuola di Atene", 1509-1510 an affresco conserved at Roma, Palazzo Vaticano, Stanza della segnatura.

I tried to be as precise as possible, for further information please don't hesitate to write.

Yours faithfully,
Roberto Cacciamani
Via Ramazzotti, 24
20052 - Monza (MI)
Italy



Face and back of Lit. 500,000
from the Bank of Italy
released in September 1997.

Dear Editor,

I see from the latest issue of your *Journal* that you carried a book review of the German *Von der Baumwolle zum Geldschein* which did not, in my humble opinion, give enough credit to this excellent publication which I own.

I am ready to take up the challenge and offer you a book review of an even more superb book which was recently presented to me, namely *The Swiss Banknote 1907-1997* which was published in French, German and English in 1997.

Please let me have your decision. I sincerely hope that you, or the I.B.N.S. can afford to purchase these two books for your library.

With sincere best wishes,

Yours,
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[Note: Review will follow in next issue.]

Dear Editor,

I am forwarding to you a photocopy of a note which has recently been shown to me by a friend. He inherited the note along with others, which I have been able to identify, from an elderly relative.

All the other notes are from the Second World War period and include Allied Military issues from France and Germany, Dutch and German issues. This note (photocopy included) I can-not find listed in Pick,

continued on page 15



Portraits of Polish Rulers on Bank Notes

by Henry B. Heath, I.B.N.S. #3123

Historical Links The House of Piast

Poland has had a long and often very troubled history stemming from the unification(c.850) of the several indigenous Slav tribes which had settled in this northern European Baltic region. Legend has it that the first leader to be chosen was called Prince Piast but it was a much later descendant of this dynastic family, **Prince Mieszko I** (Kg.962-992), who figures most prominently in early Polish history. He had inherited the principality of Great Poland, which by then was a well developed state into which he introduced Christianity (966). His son, **Prince Boleslav I**(Kg. 992-1025), succeeded to the title and declared his country's independence from the Holy Roman Empire. Like Prince Mieszko I, he was very ambitious and strove to increase his territorial power by conquering Lusatia and Meissen and the principality of Bohemia, which he later lost to the German King Henry II (1018). In the same year he invaded and annexed the southern state of Kiev. At his death Poland was one of the most powerful states in Europe, free of German domination and with a strong national Catholic church under papal jurisdiction.

There then followed a series of successors each of whom contributed to the slow decline of the country. None of these rulers is commemorated on Polish bank notes. The struggle to maintain a unified kingdom was made by **King Boleslaw II the Bold** (1039-1081) (Kg.1058-1081) and then by his son **Boleslaw III Krzywousty (the Wrymouthed)**(1085-1138)(Prince 1102-1138). He failed to reunite the kingdom and was not given the title of king. When Boleslaw III died, the already decentralized realm was divided into four hereditary principalities each ruled by one of his sons(1166) according to seniority. The senior son also retained the position and title of Grand Prince of the federated state of Poland. This situation did not bring a settled peace, rather the opposite and bitter family infighting and intrigue as well as foreign invasion led to the loss of much of the former Polish territory. Succeeding princes attempted to reestablish the former state of Poland, but only **Wladyslaw I Lokielek(theShort)**(1260-1333) (Kg.1320-1333) succeeded in gaining the support of the powerful nobles and church leaders to become king of a reunited Poland (1320). His son **Casimir III Wielky (the Great)**

(1310-1370) (Kg.1333-1370) acceded to the throne on the death of his father and by clever diplomacy, a dynastic marriage and sound administration restored Poland to much of its former power and prosperity. Unfortunately, Casimir's death brought the Piast dynasty to an end. The Polish throne passed to his sister's son **King Louis I the Great** (Kg. of Hungary 1342-1382) and thence to Louis I's daughter **Jadwiga** and her husband **Jogaila**, the grand duke of Lithuania, who became **Wladyslaw II Jagiello**, the first monarch of the Jagiellon dynasty (Kg.1386-1434).

The Jagiellon Dynasty

The powerful Jagiellon dynasty ruled over Poland, Lithuania, Bohemia and Hungary throughout the 15th and 16th centuries. **King Wladyslaw II Jagiello** sought to protect his realm by union with neighboring Lithuania and by the defeat of an old and bitter enemy, the Knights of the Teutonic Order, at the Battle of Tannenberg (1410). The kingdom was further strengthened by the accession of **Wladyslaw III Warnenczyk** (Kg. 1434-1444) who also became king of Hungary (as **Ulászló I**)(1440). King Wladyslaw III was killed in battle against the



King Mieszko I P173 (1994/95)



King Boleslaw I Chrobry P174 (1994/95)



King Kazimierz III P175 (1994/95)



King Władysław II Jagiello P176 (1994/95)

Turks (1444) and was replaced by his brother, the grand duke of Lithuania, who became **King Casimir IV Jagiellonczyk** (1427-1492) (Kg.1447-1492).

Casimir IV, whose portrait does not appear on Polish bank notes, was a very ambitious monarch who, having reinforced his central authority and arranged several very advantageous dynastic marriages throughout Europe for his numerous sons and daughters, was able finally to engage the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years War (1454-66) and thereby annex much of their lands. He installed his son Władysław on the throne of Bohemia (as Władysław II) (1471) and of Hungary (as Ulászló II) (1490). By this time the country

was sufficiently powerful to oust the Turks (1485-1489) from their blockade of the busy trade routes on the Dnieper and Danube rivers. Casimir IV was succeeded by his sons **John I Albert** (Kg.1492-1501) and **Alexander I** (Kg.1501-1506) both of whom lost territory to the continuing depredations of the Teutonic Knights as well as invasion by the state of Muscovy.

The next in line to the throne was **Sigismund I the Old** (Kg.1506-1548) who was 40 years old when he acceded to the throne. He not only campaigned against the Muscovite army defeating it at

Orsha (1514), but forced the Teutonic Knights to create the Duchy of Prussia over which he exercised suzerainty. Under Sigismund I Poland prospered but the throne was far from secure. The Jagiellon dynasty lost its power in Hungary when King Louis II was killed while fighting the Turks (1526). King **Sigismund II Augustus** (Kg.1548-1572) came to the throne on the death of his father, although he had been a co-ruler with him since 1530. His reign saw the formal amalgamation, by the Union of Lublin (1569), of Poland and Lithuania and the incorporation of the Ukraine into



General Adeusz Andrzej Kasciuszko P145 (1974-82)



Prince Józef Antoni Poniatowski P74 (1932)

Poland, but as he died without heirs the Jagiellon dynasty came to an end leaving Poland at the height of its political and cultural power.

After King Sigismund's death the dominant Polish nobles seized control of the country and instigated a system of elected kings through the country's elected parliament (*Sejm*) which had extraordinary powers of veto. The system was much abused as Poland became a royal republic, but worked well enough although it did little to delay the eventual decline of Poland as a sovereign state under the control of foreign rulers. The dynastic House of Vasa, which had ruled in Sweden since 1523, took power in Poland through **Sigismund III Vasa** who became king of Poland (1587-1632) and of Sweden (1595-1599). The line continued until 1668 when the throne passed to the Electors of Saxony, but none of these Vasa kings is portrayed on the country's bank notes. From the 18th century Poland was at the mercy of Russia, Prussia and Austria and was partitioned out of existence to suit the political aspirations of the eastern European powers. The tight grip of Russia and the upheavals of two World Wars meant that Poland had little say in its own destiny, but a Polish Republic under a new constitution was formally agreed to in 1989.

Portraiture on Polish bank notes

The first paper money issued in Poland in 1794 was as Treasury Notes instigated by **General Tadeusz Kosciuszko** (1741-1817) whose portrait first appears on the Polish State Loan Bank 100 mark note (1919). General Kosciuszko was a champion of Polish independence and had an impressive military career. A much better portrait appears on the Polish National Bank 500 zlotych note P145(1974-1982). The only other person portrayed on the early issues of notes is **Prince Józef Antoni Poniatowski** (1763-

1813) a great Polish hero. He was the brother of King Stanislaw II Augustus (1732-1798) who was the last king of Poland (1764-1795). Józef Poniatowski was both an active general and a statesman who was the commander in chief of the Duchy of Warsaw under the aegis of Napoleon I. He was made a Marshal of France (1792) and fought the Russians under General Kosciuszko (1794). He led the Polish forces sent to assist Napoleon in his 1809 and 1812 campaigns, but during the great retreat from Moscow, Prince Poniatowski, having fought valiantly, committed suicide following the disastrous Battle of Leipzig (Oct. 1813).

Portrait: Ministry of Finance.

1.P46(1924) Equestrian statue; Bank Polski. 2.P53(1919/24) Head facing quarter left showing Prince Poniatowski with long dark sideburns and moustache; 3.P7475(1932-34), Bust facing quarter left showing Gen. Poniatowski in uniform with heavily decorated collar. 4.German Occupation WWII. P8990(1939) ovpt.on P7475.

The portraits of former Polish kings appear on the Polish National Bank notes issued since 1977. The following chronological listing is based on World Paper Money Modern Issues 1961-1998, Vol 3, 3rd Edn. (Editors: Colin R. Bruce II and Neil Schafer).

Mieszko I (C.930-932)
(Prince of Poland c.963-992)

He succeeded to the Polish throne as a member of the Piast dynasty at a time when the country was well developed but politically detached from the rest of Europe. Having been converted to Christianity (966) Mieszko I accepted it as the state religion. He extended his realm by annexing Pomerania (967-990), Silesia and Little Poland (989-992)

Portrait: Polish National Bank.

1.P147(1977-1982) Bust of Mieszko I. heavily bearded wearing a crown with a finely embroidered cap, facing half left; 2.P173(1994/5) Head,

similarly crowned, facing left.

Boleslaw I Chrobry
(or Boleslaw I the Brave)
(966-1025) (reigned 992-1025)

Son of Mieszko I, Boleslaw became Prince of Great Poland on the death of his father and was crowned as the first king of Poland by the Holy Roman Emperor Otto III (1000). For his strong commitment to Christianity and the acceptance of Roman Catholicism as the national religion, Pope Sylvester II created the archdiocese of Poland with its cathedral at Gniezno. After Otto's death (1002), King Boleslaw successfully fought the Emperor Henry II in a series of actions (1002-1018) and so added considerably territory to his realm. In a later campaign he captured Kiev and installed his son-in-law, Svyatoplok, the brother of the incumbent, as Grand Prince of Kiev (1018); an action which was greatly to Poland's advantage. In spite of his military and diplomatic successes, King Boleslaw needed reassurance of his position and reinforced his independence by being crowned for a second time by the archbishop in Gniezno Cathedral on Christmas Day 1024. He died in the following year.

Portrait: Polish National Bank.

1.P147(1977-1982) On back, bust of Boleslaw I Chrobry, crowned, facing quarter right, with long flowing hair and a long moustache; 2.P174(1994/5) Head wearing a metal crown, facing left.

Kazimierz III Wielki
(or Casimir III the Great)
(1310-1370) (Kg. 1333-1370)

Casimir III succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, King Wladysl (1261-1333). His reign saw a settled period in Polish history which, by diplomacy and convenient dynastic marriages, resulted in considerable further territorial gains. He effectively strengthened his country's prestige by settling the dispute with

Bohemia and coming to terms with the hostile Teutonic Knights. Being a competent administrator he made a significant contribution to good government by the introduction of a new code of laws. He established the University of Cracow (Kraków) (1364). On his death the Piast dynasty came to an end and the kingdom was passed to his sister's son, King Louis I of Hungary.

Portrait: Polish National Bank. P175(1994/5) Crowned head of a heavily bearded Kg.Kazimierz III, facing left.

Wladyslaw II Jagiello
(1351-1434) (Kg.1386-1434).

One of the twelve sons of Grand Duke Algirdas of Lithuania, Wladyslaw succeeded to the title as Grand Duke of Lithuania(1377) by imprisoning and ultimately murdering his uncle Kestutis with the support of his cousin Vytautas who also contested the title. He came to the Polish throne through an arranged marriage(1386) to Queen Jagwiga, the daughter of King Louis I the Great of Hungary and Poland, who had succeeded to the Polish throne on her father's death (1384).

After his marriage he converted to Christianity which he introduced into Lithuania on the insistence of the powerful Polish nobles. Although nominally king, Wladyslaw was subservient to his wife, Queen Jagwida, who had inherited the Polish throne and ruled in her own right. He maintained his former close association with Lithuania by electing Vytautas as Grand Duke and with his aid defeated the Teutonic Knights in a long drawn out conflict (1409-1432). Territorially, Wladyslaw II regained Ruthenia (1387) and made an alliance with Hungary (1412). He was succeeded by his son who became Wladislaw III(1424-1444) (reigned 1434-1444).

Portrait: Polish National Bank.P176(1994/5). Crowned head in profile, facing left. **Note:** Portraits of Grand Duke Gediminas and Vytautas the Great appear on Bank of Lithuania notes 50 litu P19(1922) and 100 Litu P20(1922) respectively.

Zygmunt I Stary
(or Sigismund I the Old)
(1467-1548) (King 1506-1548)

Sigismund the Old was the son of King Casimir IV and succeeded

to the titles Grand Prince of Lithuania and King of Poland in middle age. Like his predecessor he was faced with fighting the Muscovites in the east and with a constant war against the Teutonic Knights. He was successful in concluding an agreement with the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I by which the dispute with Albrecht, Duke of Prussia and Master of the Teutonic Order was settled. As a result, Albrecht publicly acknowledged the sovereignty of the Polish king in Cracow (1525). Sigismund was a cultured man, a patron of the arts and a good administrator. Needing to raise money to support his army he undertook a reform of the currency. He ruled jointly with his son from 1530 and was succeeded by him on his death (1548); King Sigismund II Augustus reigned 1548-1572.

Portrait: Polish National Bank. P177 (1994) Crowned head, in profile, facing left.

Reference.

Philipson.F. "Historical Notes of Poland" *I.B.N.S.Journal*. 8, (2), 1969, 5657.

LONDON EVENTS IN OCTOBER

The London Paper Weekend last year proved very popular and was enjoyed by collectors and dealers alike. The I.B.N.S. Fair organizers reported high attendance, and the scripophily bourse run by the International Bond & Share Society had visitors from 13 countries who all reported good business. The same successful events are to be presented this year, on the first weekend of October. Spink's and Phillips will have major auctions, and both I.B.N.S. and IBSS will be holding social events and fairs, at which visitors as well as members will be made welcome. There are to be meetings of the British Cheque Collectors Society and the Postal Order Society. Visitors from outside Europe can make the trip additionally worthwhile by taking in also Europe's biggest scripophily auction and bourse in Frankfurt on September 25/26.

For table space and detailed information, contact Sally Thowney for I.B.N.S., tel. (+44) 171 281 0839, and Mike Veissid for IBSS, tel. (+44) 1743 272140. IBSS can also be reached by e-mail: IBSSociety@scripophily.org

SCHEDULE

Saturday/Sunday September 25/26 FHW Scripophily Auction & Bourse in Frankfurt

Thursday September 30 Spink's Paper Money Auction

Evening I.B.N.S. Mini-bourse at the Victory Club, 63 Seymour Street, London W2

Friday October 1 Phillips Paper Money and Scripophily Auction

Evening IBSS Scripophily Auction and Bourse with refreshments available at the Victory Club, 63 Seymour Street, London W2

Saturday/Sunday October 2/3 I.B.N.S. Fair at the TUC Centre, Great Russell Street, London WC1. Also meetings of the British Cheque Collectors Society and the Postal Order Society, at the I.B.N.S. Fair

It will be a great weekend again. Why not come?

Paper Money Reflections of Winston Churchill's Miracle in the Desert

Part II: Making the Desert Green

by Harold Levius I.B.N.S. #657

In this article Palestine refers to the part of the Turkish Empire which became the League of Nations mandate in 1922. Israel refers to the 18% of the Palestine mandate which became the State of Israel in 1948 and Jordan refers to the remaining 82% of the mandate as in the Pick catalogues.

Palestine after World War I

In 1920 Britain appointed Sir Herbert Samuel, a devout Jew, as the first high commissioner for Palestine. Within two years he separated the 76% of the Palestine Mandate east of the Jordan River into a separate administrative area known as Transjordan and later as Jordan. Jews were banned from the area which was placed under the rule of Feisal's brother, Prince Abdullah who later became the king. The Jews felt that this was contrary to the terms of the mandate but accepted the territorial schism in deference to the Feisal-Weizman agreement.

The local Muslim population was dominated by a few elite land-owning families or clans who had prospered under the Turks, usually as tax collectors. But the recent arrival of the British, Jews and Abdullah blocked their opportunity for filling the power vacuum left by the departing Turks. The Arab peasants and tenant farmers often earned only a subsistence living on their small holding which they still

cultivated by the antiquated methods of their forefathers. They now preferred to sell their land to Jews from whom they could obtain a much higher price than previously. They could also find employment in newly established Jewish enterprises where they were paid cash wages. Some of the clans had made fortunes in land deals. They now found unwelcome competition from Jewish buyers and were opposed to further purchases and immigration by Jews.

Viscount Samuel appointed Haj Amin al-Husseini, of one of the land-owning clans and an ex-Turkish army officer, to be the Mufti of Jerusalem. This was the highest Muslim religious post in the country with control over the preachers, religious sites, courts and revenues. Husseini had been a leader of anti-British and anti-Jewish riots but Samuel felt that this appointment would herald an era of conciliation as envisaged by Feisal and Weizman. Instead, Husseini used his high clerical appointment to conduct a holy war against all

foreigners, including Abdullah's new royal house from Mecca. Over the years untold thousands of lives have been lost in this jihad.

After World War I Britain was reeling from financial depression and strikes resulting from the massive scale of the hostilities. Anti-British riots broke out in Egypt, Afghanistan, Iraq and Palestine during 1918 to 1922. In June 1922 the House of Lords, by a two thirds majority, voted to reject the offer of the Palestine mandate on the grounds that the British taxpayer could not afford to support the fancies of the League of Nations.

Churchill did not see it that way. India and the British possessions in the Far East remained vitally important. The Middle East was still the window to those lands, and there was a new danger—the Bolsheviks in Russia with their southern Muslim regions that bordered on the Arab states. Churchill, as minister for war, had unsuccessfully sent British troops to assist the anti-Bolshevik forces. As colonial minister he now addressed



Palestine currency refers to a Jewish country for the first time in 2000 years (Pick 8)

The £5 Palestine Currency Board note issued from 1929 to 1945 depicts the Crusader tower built in 1318. The Hebrew script on the left side of the sixth line includes the two characters, aleph and yod, in parentheses. They stand for Eretz Israel—Land of Israel.

(The note depicted here is a well-known forgery prepared by members of the German community in pre-World War II Palestine which was organized along Nazi lines in co-operation with the Mufti and other local Arab leaders. When the war broke out the Mufti escaped to Germany where he supported Hitler's extermination program. After the war he lived in exile in various Arab capitals where he continued his anti-British and anti-Jewish campaign.)



Jordanian bank note depicting King Abdullah (Pick 2a)

This 1 dinar note issued in 1949, after the end of the mandate, depicts the first king of Jordan. He wanted friendly ties with Israel but, being a member of the Arab League, he was obliged to join four other Arab armies which invaded Israel in 1948 on the day it came into existence in terms of the United Nations resolution. Despite the fact that his was the only army which scored any successes against the Jews, he was condemned by the other Arab countries for annexing the territories he occupied. In 1951 he was assassinated by an agent of the Mufti in the presence of his 16 year old grandson Hussein, who just passed away as King. Two other Middle Eastern leaders have since been assassinated by religious extremists for advocating an end to the belligerency between the Arab countries and Israel—Sadat of Egypt and Rabin of Israel.

the House of Commons on the League of Nations mandate for Palestine. He pointed out that he had cut the cost of administering Palestine from 8 million pounds in 1920 to an estimated 2 million in 1922.

Despite the maximum absorption capacity of a few hundred thousand claimed by the Mufti, Churchill predicted an absorption of several million with a resulting rapid economic development which

would enable the recovery of all the money that had been spent. This speech was considered to be the most brilliant in Churchill's career to that date. His policy was accepted in the Commons by a vote of 292 to 35, completely reversing the vote in the Lords. Britain kept the mandate through the crucial World War II years when the country's agriculture and industry had been sufficiently developed to make significant contributions to the Allied war

effort in North Africa.

Fulfilling Churchill's prediction in the Jordan Valley

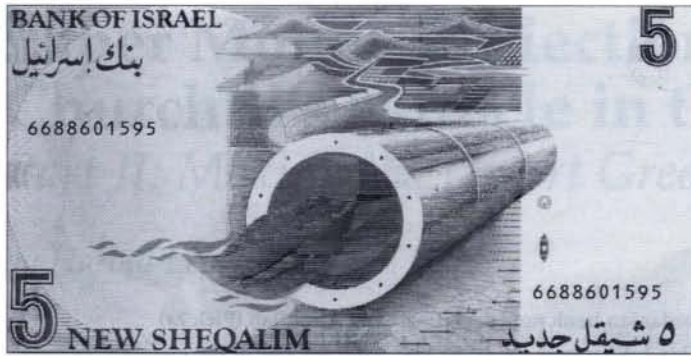
Pinchas Rutenberg, an engineer from Russia drew up plans for a dam across the Jordan River for the generation of the first hydro-electric power in the Middle East. The Rothschilds and other financial backers floated a company to raise capital for the project and many other industries such as banking, chemicals, wine, cement, oil and water pipelines.

The distribution of water for irrigation presents particular problems because the areas of demand are at a higher altitude than the Jordan water system which is 600 to 1300 feet below sea level.



The first hydro-electric power in the Middle East.

The Rutenberg concession was run by the Palestine Electric Corporation. The share certificates were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson in English, Hebrew and Arabic. Shares were subscribed by Jews in Britain and in many other countries. As in the case of this certificate the shares were also bought by non-Jews in Britain. Churchill at one time anticipated that Rutenberg would become the first president of the future State of Israel.



The first national water carrier since the days of the Roman Empire Pick 52b

The back of the 5 sheqalim note issued in 1987 shows a water canal and pipeline with lush fields in the background which had replaced desert sands in the foreground. The face of the note (not shown here) depicts Mr. L. Eshkol, one of the founders of the national water carrier in 1936, who became the third prime minister of Israel.



Israel's only important mineral resource Pick 31

The 5 lirot note issued in 1958 depicts a worker at a chemical plant. The first Israeli chemical industry was established to extract the treasures of the Dead Sea at its junction with the Jordan River. Today the manufacture of chemicals is an important industry in Israel and Jordan and plants are sited in many other localities.

During the Turkish period there was no electricity supply, making Churchill's electricity concession and the vast amount of capital it required all the more vital for pumping the precious life-blood to where it was needed.

In 1920 Moses Novomeysky, a mining engineer, arrived in Palestine from Siberia after crossing the Gobi Desert. He visited the Dead Sea which is ten times saltier than the oceans and is the most saline body of water in the world. He tested the water and found that it had commercially exploitable deposits of potash, bromine, magnesium and other mineral salts. He received a concession to establish the Palestine Potash Company near the site of the ancient city of Jericho which has since been located by archeologists. This company included Arabs on its board of directors. In 1949 Novomeysky visited

King Abdullah in Jordan, presumably to forge closer ties. Although the visit was kept secret, it may have contributed to the king's assassination by the Mufti's agents in 1951.

In 1939 a group of young pioneers from Germany and other countries under Nazi occupation founded a collective farm known as Kibbutz Bet Aravah on land owned by the new Palestine chemical industry. They established friendly relations with the Arab inhabitants of the nearby Jericho oasis and proved that Europeans could survive in the sweltering sun of one of the hottest spots on earth. With the assistance of agricultural experimental stations in other areas of Palestine they treated the saline desert soil until it was able to bear uniquely developed crops in marketable quality and quantity. Their soil treatment and novel

irrigation methods have become models for other desert areas in the world.

The fate of the Jordan Valley enterprises

Until 1948 the Rutenberg plant supplied electricity to virtually all of Palestine and Transjordan. In 1948, on the day that the state of Israel was declared in conformity with a United Nations resolution, the unprepared nation was invaded by the armies of all her Arab neighbors. In that conflict, known as the War of Independence the youth of the area, after holding out for six months, escaped by boat to Sodom at the opposite end of the Dead Sea. Israel lost all of the Jordan River projects to King Abdullah's Jordanian Arab Legion. Today Israeli electricity is generated by a series of fuel-fired power stations. Water is reticulated by pipeline, tunnel and canal to all parts of Israel except the southernmost part where desalinated water



Bringing the Dead Sea area to life Pick 33

The 50 lirot note issued in 1960 depicts two young agricultural pioneers. Many of the youths arrived without their parents who had died in the Holocaust. The background depicts a desolate settlement. The mountainous terrain is typical of the Jordan valley. The few trees shown in the engraving must have been planted by hand. In 1913 Carlton Harris, editor of the Baltimore Southern Methodist visited the area. In his book, "Through Palestine with Tent and Donkey," he referred to the region as being "desolate beyond description." Photographs show that it still fitted that description in the 1920s and 1930s.

No. _____ Shares _____

"KALLIA" SEASIDE AND HEALTH RESORT, LIMITED

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1929.

מתנחלים "קליה" שפתיים ומבראה בערמון סונבל
 "קליה" שפתיים ומבראה בערמון סונבל
 1936

CAPITAL LP. 20,000
 DIVIDED INTO
 19,700 ORDINARY SHARES OF £P. 1 EACH
 AND 6,000 FOUNDERS SHARES OF 50 MILLS EACH

הון: 20,000 לא"י
 מושקע ל-19,700 שניות רגילות כמות
 1 לא"י כל אחת 5,000 שניות מייסדים
 כמות 6,000 לא"י

This is to Certify

THAT _____

is the Registered Proprietor of

FOUNDERS SHARES of 50 mills each FULLY PAID, num-
 bered _____ inclusive, in "KALLIA" SEASIDE
 AND HEALTH RESORT, LIMITED, pursuant to the Memorandum
 and Articles of Association of the said Company.

Given under the Common Seal of the Company

This _____ day of _____ 193_____

Secretary
 סגן

Directors
 מנהלים

193_____

Note: No transfer of the Shares comprised in this Certificate will be
 registered until the Certificate has been delivered to the Company's
 Office.

הערה: אין העברה של השניות המיושבות בזה הסמך עד אשר יימסרו
 הסמך לחדר המנהלים

The healing properties of the Dead Sea Unissued share certificate in the Kallia Seaside and Health Resort. Many people find that the saline Dead Sea water has a curative effect on certain skin ailments. This hotel, built in 1936, offered the first tolerable lodging for sufferers from all over the world.

Within a mile or two from the hotel are the Qumrun caves. Unknown to the visitors of the time, these caves contained the Dead Sea scrolls which were discovered later. These amazing documents, describing many aspects of life at the time of Christ, were written in Hebrew and were preserved by the extremely dry air for nearly two millennia.

130 varieties of citrus fruits. This enabled the marketing season to be extended to such an extent that in the pre-World War II season 15 million cases were exported against 1.3 million cases in the pre-World War I season.

How the Nazis helped to finance the economic development of Palestine

When the Nazis came to power in 1933 Britain had placed stringent immigration quotas on Jews to pacify Arab rioters under the leadership of the Mufti. Jews who

is produced. New settlements, hotels and chemical works have been established on a larger scale than previously. A Dead Sea chemical based cosmetics industry has developed a well accepted export market.

The world's finest oranges

In the 18th century, oranges were

Share certificate in the Palestine Land Development Company Ltd

This company was founded in Britain by Otto Warburg of an international banking family. It was one of many private companies set up to invest in agriculture, commerce and industry in the early part of this century. Warburg (not to be confused with a relative of the same name who earned a Nobel Prize in medicine) was a well-known botanist, specializing in plant geography. Using much of his own funds he helped to establish several agricultural experimental stations including the one under the direction Aaron Aaronsohn who set up a British spy network and whose sister committed suicide to avoid interrogation by the Turkish authorities.

Warburg held several scientific positions in England and Palestine. As head of the botany department of the University of Jerusalem he must have played an important role in the cultivation of desert areas.

introduced into Palestine from Portugal whence they derived their Arabic name of "burtuqal." Starting in the 19th century the new agricultural research stations developed

THE
 PALESTINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
 LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS 1905 TO 1929

CAPITAL, £ 50,000
 Divided into 500 Founders Shares of £10 each, and 50,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

This is to certify that _____

is the Registered Holder

of _____ fully paid up Ordinary

Shares of £1 each, Numbered _____ to _____ in THE PALESTINE LAND

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of

Association thereof.

Given under the Common Seal of the said Company,

this _____ day of _____ 192_____

SECRETARY _____ DIRECTORS _____

N.B.—The Company will not transfer any Shares without the production of a Certificate relating to such Shares, unless the Certificate must be surrendered
 before a new Certificate of Transfer, whether for the whole or any portion thereof, can be registered, or a new Certificate issued in exchange.

This British Company was registered in Palestine under authority dated 13 October 1920.



Developing the citrus industry Pick 29

The 1/2 lira note issued in 1958 depicts a girl soldier with a basket of oranges. The shoulder tag of her military uniform has the insignia of NAHAL, an acronym for the civilian defense unit responsible for the safety of settlements under threat of attack. Despite the dangerous conditions the Anglo-Palestine Bank, which was the forerunner of the Bank of Israel, financed Arab and Jewish growers to develop citrus into Palestine's largest agricultural export. One of the main residential suburbs of Haifa is named Citrus in Hebrew.

Citrus is no longer Israel's major export item. The land and water resources required to sustain the citrus groves are becoming too precious, and they are steadily being uprooted to make way for residential suburbs and more profitable high technology industries.

could raise £1000 were exempt from the quota and could enter the country on a capitalist immigration certificate.

At this time the German people still had painful memories of the disastrous hyperinflation of the 1920s and the Nazis imposed the death penalty for removing currency from the country. This was not an anti-Semitic measure as it applied equally to all Germans. However, the Nazis immediately began depriving Jews of their property and means of livelihood and established the first concentration camps. But they also devised a means for emigrating Jews to legally obtain Palestinian capitalist immigration certificates in exchange for renunciation of their German citizenship. Jews were permitted to establish a

trust company in Germany (Paltreu) and in Palestine (Trust and Transfer Office Haavara Ltd). They were permitted to deposit money at a 50 to 96% discount into Paltreu in return for cash notes to claim a capitalist certificate from the transfer office in Palestine. The transfer office, through a private citrus and land company, used the certificates to purchase agricultural equipment from Germany. Thus 60,000 German Jews, who lost their assets in Germany, were able to establish themselves as useful citizens of Palestine before the Mufti convinced Hitler to completely end the Paltreu-Haavara



Covering the wilderness in forest Pick 28A

The 50 lirot note issued in 1955 depicts the road from the coast to Jerusalem. At that time it was still an unpaved single lane mountain trail passing through desolate rock clearings. Today it is a modern multi-lane highway passing through dense forests.

Nearly 100 million trees have been planted by Jewish organizations. Much of the wasteland has been converted to a European style of landscape. Israelis claim that the new forests have had a beneficial effect on the rainfall and climate. The forests serve dual roles as memorials to famous friends of Israel such as Einstein and King George V of England. The forest now surrounding this highway consists of six million trees in memory of each person who died in the Holocaust.

program in 1940. He escaped to Germany where he spent the war as a Nazi collaborator. After the war he lived in various Arab countries until his death in 1974 in Beirut. His obituary in the London Times quoted Churchill's description of him as "the deadliest enemy of the British Empire."

The realization of Churchill's prediction of a miracle in the desert

Churchill's prediction that Palestine could support perhaps three million people was made in the House of Commons on 4th July, 1922. At that time the population of

50 Reichsmark Conversion Fund note for German foreign debts, 1934 Pick 211

These promissory notes, which were not legal tender, were issued to Jewish emigrants at a discount against confiscated property. In Palestine they were used to pay for the importation of German manufactured goods which helped to improve the country's agricultural and industrial development. During the British offensive against Rommel's North African Army Palestine was a source for supplies for the British Eighth Army.





Israeli 5 shekel stamp commemorating Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's greatest peace warrior. Rabin's struggle for peace earned him a Nobel Peace Prize while serving as the prime minister of Israel. It also earned him death at the hand of a Jewish extremist opposed to the peace process. The vast majority of Jews and Arabs are dedicated to ensure that his death was not in vain.

the country, which had been rather static for hundreds of years, was something under 750,000 and which the Mufti claimed had an absorptive capacity of another few hundred thousand at most. Churchill's prediction was made against the background of Jewish refugees who died in droves in malaria swamps and desolate desert and were called "children of death" by the Arabs whose own life expectancy was abysmally low. Today Israel, which is less than 18% of the area of the Palestine of 1922, has a population of six million. Jordan and other Arab areas of the old mandate also have

about another six million people.

The need for a new miracle

After centuries of zero population growth, the region now supports nearly twenty times as many people as it did at the time of World War I. The area is fast approaching the limit of utilization of its water resources based on current technology. This is a problem which most, or all, Middle Eastern countries will increasingly face in the foreseeable future. Israelis are confident that the shortfall can be met by desalination projects on an unprecedented scale. Because of the vast capital requirements water and war are mutually exclusive concepts. Thus an enduring peace is necessary to raise the finance and develop the technology for the production of sufficient water to sustain the future population.



The origin of Israel's present shekel currency

This Hebrew donation receipt has the appearance of a bank note. It was issued worldwide in 1922 and was called a shekel after the biblical coin depicted under the portrait of Theodore Herzl. In the bible days Jews used the coin to pay taxes and to be counted in a census. In the 20th Century Jews, rich and poor, around the world bought these paper shekels so that they could stand up and be counted as donors to the 20th Century miracle of the reconstruction of the Holy Land.

Letters to the Editor—continued from page 5

although it is similar in design to Germany Pick 4. The note is dark blue in color and is uniface.

I wondered if you could include it in the letter section in case any other readers are able to identify whether or not it is a genuine note or its likely origin.

Yours sincerely,
Bruce Robinson, I.B.N.S. #4933
52 Itterby Crescent Cleethorpes
N.E. Lincolnshire
DN35 9QL England

Dear Editor,

In *The Journal* No. 2, Vol. 37, 1998, I read the article "Portuguese Royalty on Bank Notes," written by Mr. Heath.

I would like to make the following observation. On page 14 under the illustrated bank note P174 (1966-80)

stands: "Queen Maria."

If we study this bank note more closely, we read that the here pictured lady is an infante (royal daughter) Dona Maria. So she cannot be Queen Maria, as this would have been stated on the note. If we take Tome (Vol. 16), page 320 of the *Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa e Brasileira*, we read: (I translate from Portuguese into English) "Maria, infanta de Portugal daughter of King Manuel and of his third wife Leonor, sister of Charles V, was born on 8-6-1521 and died in Lisbon on 10-10-1577.

She was known for her virtues, her scientific character and she was protectress (patroness) of literature and arts and sciences. She made of her castles a cultural centre." So far the *Enciclopédia*.

As you see, she is not the queen, who dismissed the Marques de

Pombal, as Mr. Heath writes, but a very erudite young lady of the royal blood, a rarity in those times.

I remain with best greetings
A.C.F. Beck, I.B.N.S. #569
Sassenheim
Kagerdreef 126
The Netherlands

Dear Editor,

Thank you for your care in handling and presenting my "Fifty—Year reflection" manuscript. At some future time, we might do well to reflect upon present monetary material ("means of payment") that may tend to be overlooked in our focus on the bank note.

In the interim, there may be readers who would welcome a close look at

continued on page 36

Your Wallet Will Find You Out

by Brian Buckley

It was about 12 years ago. I used to joke to dealers that I would buy Shanghai bus-tickets if they had them and inevitably one day I heard the fateful words *I got your bus tickets*. Perhaps we should not pry into the contents of a soldier's wallet any more than a lady's handbag but as I bought the contents of the wallet it is a bit late now for a tender conscience.

There were bus tickets but there was much more. He was a soldier for certain, probably an officer, and he had an interesting social life. He was member of the British battalion stationed in Shanghai until the spring of 1940. In this first part I will deal with the military related items and the reason for their issue.

By 1940 the Japanese had the city surrounded, the Chinese suburbs such as Chapai had been occupied and all that remained was the International Concessions. As in such circumstances in the past all the small change disappeared and was

hoarded for its silver content [such as it was]. Thus a siege currency was needed but the result was rather more akin to 17th Century tokens than the Civil War coinage of Newark. A multitude of businesses issued fractional notes redeemable against goods and services on their premises, everything from tearooms to factories.

The army through its leisure organizations did the same. In the wallet there is a YMCA one cent note printed in black on greenish grey paper rubber stamped on the back as in the illustration. What the huts were and what their function I

do not know beyond my vision of them as kiosks and suppliers of strictly British tea and biscuits. I have only one value but a 2 cent printed in red has surfaced recently.

Next there are six NAAFI supper coupons. Besides the 6 c black on pale brown I have a 1c green [series H], 4c [series F], 8c deep blue [series F], 1 Oc [series H] and a 20c pale grey green [series M]. From the series information there should be a number about but presumably they were destroyed after they were handed in and accounted for. All that remains of these and the other series is what was not spent in the days before they embarked.

They are stamped with a boxed cachet *N.A.A.F.I C.445 / Race Course Shanghai*. which is where I take it they were issued. There are plenty of photographs extant of the race course which did have various kiosks dotted around but it is all gone now—reduced to a rather boring city centre park.

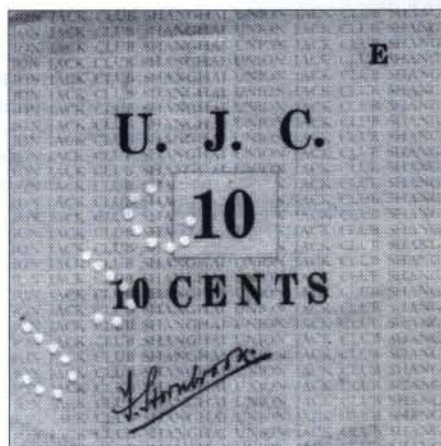
The last of the military items consists of four Union Jack Club coupons, all series B. They are all signed by Mr. Hombrook, presumed to be the manager of the club. The four values are the 5, 10,



YMCA 1 cent scrip, Shanghai



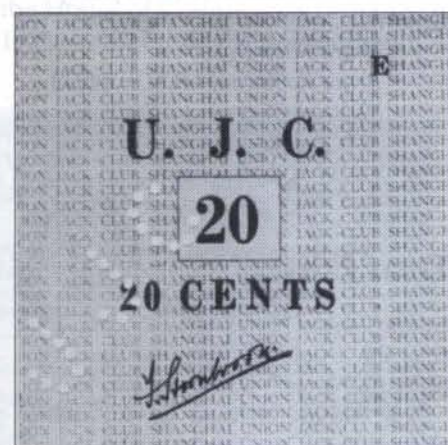
Back of YMCA 1 cent scrip



Union Jack Club chit, 10 cents, Shanghai



Union Jack Club chit, 5 cents surcharged



Union Jack Club chit, 20 cents



NAAFI Supper Coupons, Shanghai



Close up of 6 cent supper coupon



20 cent chit from the Auditorium, Shanghai

and 20c along with the 10c surcharged 5c. All are printed on pale yellow paper. The background print on the 5c is in red, on the others green. All are perforated UJC. The format & the continuous background print is reminiscent of the

labels issued during the postal strike in Shanghai in the 1920's but this may be coincidence.

There is not a lot more to record. I have seen no more. I contacted all

the issuing authorities at the time when I acquired the material and they all threw up their hands and made the same reply...We have no idea what they were doing out there and



Asia Theatres scrip for 10 cents



Note from the Little Club



Sun scrip for 5 cents



Above: Ciro's club scrip, face and back



we have no records.

The rest of the contents of the soldier's wallet consisted of the evidence for his non-military social life since by their nature he must have received them as small change on the premises. He went to the cinema as the Asia Theatres note indicates. They owned the five main cinemas in Shanghai and showed all the latest American and European films. The other Chinese owned venture for which there was a note was by the Sun Co. who were one of the large textile manufacturers. Maybe he bought some silk to take home for his wife or girlfriend.

Two notes are for night-clubs. Ciro's was built by Sir Victor Sassoon, head of the Shanghai branch of the family who originated in Baghdad. The best known member was Siegfried Sassoon the

Palace Hotel note

First World War poet and writer. It was the first air conditioned night club in the Far East and was known as *Sassoon's Sing-Song House*. The status of the notes is clear from the annotation at the bottom *Coupons are to used [sic] in terms of cash at this ballroom only*. The Little Club [1] was precisely that—it had a tiny dance floor and was very cramped especially when the American big bands played there. It was very much the place to be seen.

In spite of it's apparent sporting nature the Auditorium was all together different. The game was played there but the main attraction was gambling for high stakes on the results. The building was loaned to Aimee Semple McPherson when she visited Shanghai to convert the Chinese to the certainties of the true American Gospel. The other main gambling spots apart from the racetrack were the two dog tracks one of which even experimented with having monkeys for jockeys.

The Palace Hotel note is the only one which is hand signed. In spite of getting a Japanese bomb through the roof it was the best hotel in Shanghai and its visitors included Noel Coward who wrote one of his plays there.

Along with the bus tickets that is the contents of the soldiers wallet. They provide a snapshot of life in Shanghai just before the good times came to an abrupt end and its place was taken by the internment camps of the Japanese. Our soldier was not there to see that. He left in the Spring of 1940.

[1] A quantity of these commercial notes are illustrated in the splendid researches published in *World War II Remembered* Schwan CF & Boling JE Port Clinton, Ohio 1995. The British army notes are unpublished as far as I am aware.

Book Review

Deutsche Serienscheine von 1918-1922

A book review by Courtney L. Coffing, I.B.N.S. #0959

A new paper Notgeld book has been enthusiastically received by American collectors, the latest work of Manfred Mehl, written in German.

Deutsche Serienscheine von 1918-1922, released in the early spring 1998, lists paper Notgeld Serienschein, the type issued for collectors, from 1479 issuing authorities, generously illustrated in color. Illustrated notes appear in 50 percent reduced size, face and back, for basic types. Estimated values are shown in German Deutsche mark figures.

A general survey of German emergency money, Notgeld, is made by Mehl in the introduction, ranging from 1914 to 1922.

Mehl was born in 1939 in Schneidemuehl, Pomerania. He is an administrator in the Hamburg public school system and president of the Hamburg Coin Club. He has written a catalog of the Notgeld of East and West Prussia and Posen, and another of the notes of Mecklenburg, as well as contributions to German numismatic publications.

Perhaps there is a perception among collectors of Notgeld in America that the only collectible Notgeld comes from Germany, and the only books cataloging them are from Germany. We will cite some volumes recently received from the Czech Republic to dispel this image.

Jiri Danek has released *Ceskoslovenska nouzova a toborova papirova platidla vydana v letech 1914-1945*, published in Prague in 1998. Danek catalogs emergency money issues from Bohemia, Moravia, Schlesia, Slovakia and Carpathian Russia. Illustrations appear only on the covers. Estimated prices are cited in Czech koruna values.

Six pages are devoted to listing the

name of a city as it appeared on a note, then the current name of the city. Hence Asch is As; St. Joachimsthal is Jachymov, and Bodenbach-Teschen, Podmokly-Decin. Both notes issued by cities and private issues of a city are noted.

Though not new, we will list three books received, authored by Bohumil Vlcek: *Nouzove Papirove Penize vydane v Ceskoslovenske Republice v letech 1918-1939*, written in 1983, includes emergency issues and government paper money issues, with illustrations. *Platidla Vojenskych zajateckych a pracovnich Taboru z let 1914-1918*, also by Vlcek, 1984, illustrates many of the emergency notes cataloged, and a third book by Vlcek, *Nouzova Papirova Platidla vydana na uzemi CSSR v letech 1914-1918*, also lists emergency money issues. The three books by Vlcek were released through Notafilie, published by the paper money branch of the Czech Numismatic Society.

Government issues of Czechoslovakia are cataloged by Jan Bajer in *Papirovas Platidla Ceskoslovenska 1919-1900*, released through Notafilie in 1990. In the catalog, notes are illustrated, tables depict types of control numbers and watermarks.

An especially difficult time, economically and politically, was the period following the end of World War I, with uncertainties until the peace process had run its course and the Republic was established. Notes issued by cities are listed in a six-volume set by Vaclav Capek, *Nouzova Papirova Pladidle Rakouska (1918-1921)*, followed by a final selection which updates and corrects errors of the earlier six volumes, ranging from 1985 to 1995 release dates.

Paper Money of the Warlord Ma Hu-Shan in Khotan, Sinkiang, 1934-1937

by David Spencer Smith, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, U.K.,

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and

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In our last article³ we considered the bank notes issued in Khotan, south-west Sinkiang (map⁷), by the short lived Turk-Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan (TIRET). We noted that the religious and political movement that led to the establishing of this State started in Khotan, though the Republic was proclaimed, in November 1933, in Kashgar. By February 1934, the Republic had collapsed, and efforts to reestablish it near Kashgar failed, leaving the Tungs (Han Chinese-speaking Muslims) in control of the region. Once again, we rely on Forbes' account² for many details of subsequent events. In brief, early in July 1934 the Tungan army left Kashgar for Khotan, expecting to be followed by their leader Ma Chung-ying. For reasons still obscure, this warlord crossed the Soviet border on

7 July, with an escort of USSR officers. He never returned to Sinkiang and his fate remains unknown. Before leaving, he appointed his half-brother, Ma Hu-shan, as commander-in-chief of the Tungan troops approaching the Khotan district and who, on arrival, set up "a Tungan warlord enclave transplanted from Kansu to the remote far west—a bastion of Chinese colonialism, and not of Muslim separatism."²

Ma Hu-shan's regime survived until 1937, underpinned by the Tungs' exploitation of the Turkic-speaking Uighur population to enrich the administration's leaders, and support the military. Taxes were levied in gold, forced labour was common, farm produce was commandeered and the traditional industries of raw silk production,

carpet weaving and jade mining collapsed². Forbes notes that knowledge of the area during this period is extremely sparse, and no internal news reports are known. The bank notes—if the term may legitimately be used in the absence of a functioning bank—appear to be the only printed 'documents' left by the regime. Furthermore, two western travellers, Ella Maillart and Peter Fleming, chanced to pass through Khotan together in July 1935 and saw the bank notes in production, later publishing separate accounts^{1, 4}.

It is so unusual to have details of production of crude paper money that both accounts will be cited here. First, Maillart described the 'mint' as "...a Chinese house...with an orderly on guard. On the flags of the courtyard thousands of colored squares were drying in the sun. They were



Figure 1: Bank notes drying in the courtyard of the mint, Khotan, July 1935 (from Maillart⁴)



Figure 2: Sorting notes into bundles at the mint, July 1935 (from Fleming¹)

the bank-notes of the Tungan Republic. Squatting youths were arranging them in bundles of a hundred. Inside, behind the paper windows, in rooms where the atmosphere was alcoholic with the exhalations from the colors, men went on indefatigably printing notes on mulberry-bark paper with blue, black, red and green stamps. The director told us they had been turning out some thirty thousand a day for a year past, [i.e. since July 1934 when the Tungs entered Khotan]...but he added that it was not enough; they needed as many more again. We had received similar notes in bundles in exchange for a few dollars...and we were never to discover their value, for it changed unceasingly." She mentions that at Keriya she and Fleming were offered a thousand bank notes (using the word 'lianze', perhaps for the Chinese *liáng*) for three camels, when a box of Russian cigarettes cost seven. Fleming added a few details, suggesting that in the civil wars of China "...the first sign that a protagonist has arrived...is his acquisition or construction of a mint and also, if possible, an arsenal; but the mint is much the more important of the two."

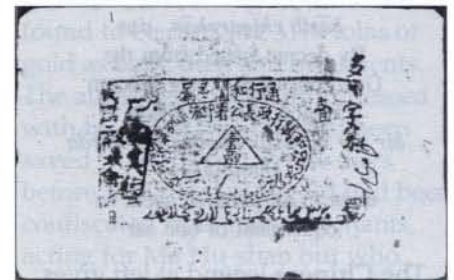
Forbes suggests that printing presses were used in Khotan only for printing paper money, not for recording any events. However, while presses may have been used in making the higher quality bank notes of the former Islamic state³, they were not operating in July 1935, Fleming observing that no machinery was then in use, the notes being "...hand-printed...[and]...issued

without a penny of capital or credit behind them." He stated that even their nominal value was very low, but that "...they sufficed to pay the troops and could be forced on people with whom the troops did business." For an obvious reason, the Tungs minted no coins, in Khotan or elsewhere in Sinkiang: this would have involved using metal, of greater value than locally made paper, and dyes. Photographs of the mint from these accounts are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

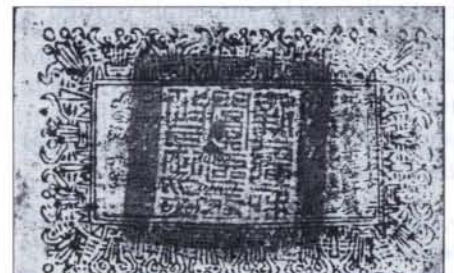
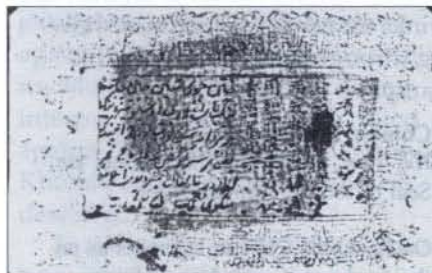
In fact the nominal value of the notes was greater than Fleming supposed. Their stated value was one- and three-sar (tael)—a silver coin-weight of more than a dollar during the Empire. If the mint director's figure is to be believed, some ten million notes were printed

in the first year; the people exploited by these notes had little reason to save them, and the vast majority presumably did not survive beyond the end of the Tungan regime in October 1937. While Ma Hu-shan's bank notes are by far the least uncommon of Sinkiang warlord issues, such is the peculiar viewpoint of the bank note collector that, sixty years on, these notes have attained a value well in excess of their nominal worth at the time of issue!

All these notes are quite outstandingly crude. They are listed in Pick⁵ (PS-1737, 1738) and illustrated in *Xinjiang Numismatics*⁶ (Nos 580-582, 583-586). Since these bank notes had no backing other than military, but served to support Ma Hu-shan's regime for over three years, it is of interest to examine their text, offi



Figures 3 & 4: Face, Tungan 1-sar; border shows through from back in figure 3.



Figures 5 & 6: Back, 1-sar; seal stamp almost obliterates legend in figure 6.

cially detailing the authority behind them, and edicts on their use.

One-sar (tael) (Figures 3-6)

Dimensions approx. 150 x 100mm. Face and Back: inscriptions in Chinese and Turki in black. Face: inscription block sometimes on a pink ornate ground. Back: black inscription block with Turki on left, Chinese on right, printed within ornate border (blue-green, blue or purple) often showing through faintly on Face (Figure 3). The border decoration is a coarse re-make copying the 1-sar notes of the Islamic Republic³. A large, square red ink-stamp seal script stamp on Back, sometimes almost obliterating the legends (Figure 6): "Xinjiang He-tian [= Khotan] Governor's seal" and a similar, small blue or purple ink-stamp on Face.

Face: **Chinese*** legends at top, and in central oval

tōng₁ xíng₂ hé₂ tián₂ gè₄ shǔ₃
Currency for all districts of He-tian
Hé₂ tián₂ xíng₂ zhèng₄ zhǎng₃ gōng₁
shù₄ yín₄ liú₂ tōng₁ cāo₁ piào₄
The official currency authorized by
the Governor of He-Tian

Turki legends in central oval and at base:

Khotan chuy shin chin jāng yingdin
bāsib chiqarghān...tiza
By decree issued from the
Governor of Sinkiang Khotan
region, this bank note
bir sar barābar hamma tābi'lārda
khajlāidūr
must in all parts be spent as
equivalent of one sar

The **Chinese** legend at left gives the year of the Republic of China (23, 24 or 25), and at right 'serial number' followed by numerals written by hand. The denomination (one) appears in the central triangle, and the Turki *bir sar* outside (Figure 4) and sometimes also inside (Figure 3) the central oval.

*Footnote. Mandarin, the official spoken language of China, has four vowel intonations, indicated by accents, e.g. ā, á, ǎ, à or by numerals 1 2 3 4. Both are given here.

Back: Block of **Turki** legend at left, **Chinese** at right.

Turki: Khotan chuy shin
chin jāng ying
hukmi yārlighlāri ushbu
tizaning har
birini turt yūz dāchinga
ya'ni bir sar
kumūshga ghallaga bājgha ālādūr
yālghān din tiza qilsa ātiladur...
23/24/25 inche yil.

By decree issued from the Governor of Sinkiang Khotan region, each of these banknotes will be accepted as four hundred dachin: that is, for one sar of silver, or grain or *baj* [a tax]. [Anyone] issuing false banknotes would be shot.....23rd/24th/25th year.

Chinese: cǐ₃ xiàng₄ cāo₁ piào₄ ■ měi₃
hóng₂ qián₂ sì₄ bǎi₂ wén₂
zuò₄ wén₂ yín₂ yī₁ liang₂ ■ yuáng₂
liáng₂ nà₄ cuī₄ ■ yī₁ lǜ₄ tōng₁ yòng₄
yǔ₂ yóu₂ zǎ₃ wēi₃ zé₂ cóng₂ zhòng₄ zhì₄
zuì₄ ■ zhī₂ shì₄

This item of currency is each [worth] four hundred wen equivalent to one liang of silver coin [and] can be used in all circumstances to buy food or to pay tax. It is hereby announced that counterfeiters are subject to severe punishment.

[■ shows position of additions in text of 3-sar note, below]

Three-sar (tael) (Figure 7)

Dimensions approx. 150 x 100mm. Face and Back: all inscriptions in black. Face: Chinese inscriptions and denomination; Turki denomination (*uch sar*) and numeral '3'. Back: inscription panel as on 1-sar. On this note the ornate border is on the Face (pink / magenta), sometimes showing through faintly on Back. Ink-stamps as on 1-sar.

Chinese legend at top of Face:
Hé₂ Tián₂ qū₁ xíng₂ zhèng₄ zhǎng₃ yìn₄
Seal of the He-Tian governor

On Back, the Chinese legend is as on the 1-sar notes, with four additions (■ above):



Figure 7: Face, Tungan 3-sar.

1. cǐ₃ piào₄ měi₃ zhàng₄ sān₁ liǎng₃
each of these bills is equal to three liang...
2. zài₄ Hé₂ qū₁ xíng₂ shǐ₃ mín₂ jiān₁...
to pass among civilians of He [tian] district...
3. lǚ₂ jiào₄ gōng₁ liáng₂...
carry out donation of food to the community...
4. bīng₄ bǎo₃ zhòng₄...
[phrase emphasizing the sincerity of the warning to counterfeiter!]

Comparison with issues of the Islamic Republic.

1. The anti-Han and anti-Tungan stance of the Islamic Republic is reflected in avoidance of any Chinese in their inscriptions^{3,7}. Ma Hu-shan's notes are bilingual, with Chinese as the primary language.
2. The *Hijira* dating of the Islamic notes is replaced by the Chinese system, referenced from the first year of the Republic (1912). The 1- and 3-sar notes are dated 23rd-25th year (1934-1936), and a 3-tael note dated 27th year (1937) is shown in XN⁶.

Chinese versus Turki legends.

It may be that no hidden message should be read into differences between the Chinese and Turki legends of these notes. However, the Chinese-speaking Tungsans were the rulers, forcing the notes on the Turki-speaking Uighur, and we may speculate on discrepancies between the bilingual legends.

1. Although both Chinese and Turki text specifies that the notes may be used for payment of

taxes, as mentioned above payment in gold was reportedly demanded of the Uighur population.

2. Does the Turki text give a value for 'grain' to legitimize use of the notes by Tungans in payment for this staple? Does the Chinese legend specify a value in 'silver coin' for a similar reason?
3. How the notes might have been donated to provide community food, as mentioned in the Chinese text, is beyond us.
4. It seems clear that the local people were forced to accept these notes and, by stressing that they were to be "used in all circumstances," the Chinese text appears to reinforce this. Why the Chinese legend should specify use among civilians only on the 3-sar issue is a mystery.

In any event, it seems extremely unlikely that anyone risked the (Chinese) 'severe penalties' or 'seriously severe penalties' (1-sar and 3-sar, respectively) or a bullet (Turki) to counterfeit notes that were accepted only under duress.

Pick separates these two issues under different issuing authorities: for the 1-sar "*Khotan Administration Government Head Public Office*" and for the 3-sar the "*Khotan District Administration*." This distinction is not clear from the Chinese headings, and since so far as we know all were printed in the same house and sun-dried in the same courtyard, no significance need be attached to these versions. The authors of *Xinjiang Numismatics* list all as issues of the "*Hotan Prefectural Government*" — which seems a reasonable attribution.

Counterstamped notes of the Islamic Republic.

An additional piece of the story was discovered by Forbes² in records at the India Office, London. British consular archives mention that in an effort to increase the output of bank notes, Ma Hu-shan "...reissued the



Figure 8: Back, 1-sar note of Islamic Republic (Khotan), with Tungan revalidation stamp in Chinese.

notes of the defunct TIRET, on each of which was superimposed the seal of 'Tunganistan'...used to pay the Tungan rank and file, who in turn forced them into circulation at the point of a bayonet." An example of a counterstamped 1-sar note of the Islamic Republic³ is shown in Figure 8. The stamp is in Chinese seal characters freely translated as "Official stamp of the division of supervision of the He-tian district of Xinjiang." These Islamic Republic notes, with or without the revalidation stamp, are today much rarer than the Tungan issues. The 100-dachin cloth note was also reissued (XN no. 587) but we have no specimen for examination.

Fate of the Tungan regime.

Forbes² describes the course and downfall of Ma Hu-shan's administration. He suggests that Soviet Russia was content to see the Tungans stay in south-west Sinkiang, to offset the strength of their nominal ally (or puppet) in Kashgar, Sheng Shi-ts'ai. To this end, the Soviets regularly sent forged letters to Ma Hu-shan, purporting to be from his former chief, Ma Chung-ying, promising to return from the USSR to join forces with his half-brother against Sheng. Added to this duplicity, Ma Hu-shan faced increasing internal problems: Uighurs rioted against Tungan rule in and around Khotan, and many of his soldiers deserted.

To the north, in the Kashgar area, opposition to Sheng's Soviet-inspired atheistic stance grew amongst the

Uighur Muslim population, and some survivors of TIRET met in Kabul, seeking outside help. Early in 1937, Turkic Muslims in Yarkand and Yangi Hissar rose and executed pro-Soviet officials, briefly setting up a separate administration (which issued no currency). Late in May, Uighurs led by Kichik Akhund captured Kashgar Old City, where the Islamic Republic had been inaugurated in November 1934^{2,7}. Ma Hu-shan moved against Kashgar, hedging his bets by proclaiming his aim to establish an "Islamic Government offering strict allegiance to [the then capital of China] Nanking."² But Sheng had already called for Soviet help, and a substantial army, with air support, moved into Sinkiang. In August, with this assistance, Sheng decisively defeated Kichik Akhund's force outside Aksu, much of the remaining Tungan army mutinied and Ma Hu-shan fled to India. Sheng took Yarkand, then Khotan, and the remnants of the Tungan army "melted away into the wastes of Tsinghai and southern Tibet"².

When Ma Hu-shan escaped to India, he lost the gold he had amassed in Khotan⁸. In October 1937 he, and six Tungan traders, were arrested on entering Kashmir when found to be carrying 3118 tolas of gold as bars, dust and ornaments. The authorities were unimpressed with his claim that this had been saved from his pay. A few days before, 11,170 tolas of gold had been confiscated from four merchants, acting for Ma Hu-shan but who claimed to have inherited the wealth and to be on pilgrimage. The total gold seized, 4600 ounces, was at the time valued at about 350,000 rupees. Ma Hu-shan and his friends were allowed to enter India, each with 1000 rupees. In 1943, the Chinese Nationalists negotiated with Britain for return of the proceeds of sale of the gold. However, during Ma Hu-shan's years in Khotan many Indian British subjects had suffered at his hands—through property loss,

sometimes injury or death resulting from deportation, and compensation amounting to 145,000 rupees was first paid to claimants from the Tungan loot.

By October 1937, organized Muslim opposition to Sheng Shi-ts'ai ended, and he nominally controlled all Sinkiang Province, but at the price of strengthening Soviet presence. Japan had invaded China during summer 1937, rapidly occupying much of the north. Seeing an immediate threat to the southern Soviet territories, Stalin entered into an alliance of expediency with his political enemies in Nanking, and on 21 August 1937 the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was signed. For Sinkiang, through Sheng's cooperation with the NKVD, followed an extension of Stalin's great purge within the Soviet Union. The crude paper money of Ma Hu-shan remains as a unique printed record of an episode in the recent history of Sinkiang—a record of an oppressive regime that was soon to be replaced by one that proved even more so.

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The Old New Notes of Mauritius or Why You Don't Mess with Tradition

by Owen Griffiths, I.B.N.S. #6367

On Friday October 30th 1998 a new series of seven bank notes was issued in Mauritius. The new notes were issued with much fanfare and pride. Each of the six lower denomination notes featured a famous deceased Mauntian chosen from each of the six main ethnic groups in Mauritius. The 2000 rupee note featured the founding father of independent Mauritius—Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. However within just 20 days of these notes being issued the Prime Minister announced that the new notes would be withdrawn and the Governor and Managing Director of the Bank of Mauritius (the note issuing authority) were both to go. How did the new notes of Mauritius become old notes in just 20 days? This is the story and it begins in 1876!

On the 4th of January 1876 at a special meeting of the Government Council the Indian rupee was adopted as local currency with it becoming the only legal tender in Mauritius as from the 1st of January 1877. (Rs5 and Rs10 notes had been issued briefly in 1849). New notes thus had to be produced to replace the old ones denominated in shillings and pounds. The new notes: Rs5, Rs10 and Rs50 had the denomination written in English first. Tamil second and Hindi third. The choice of Tamil as the second language on the notes reflected the fact that Tamils (who first arrived in Mauritius in the French days prior to 1810) were by 1876 the dominant Asian group in commerce and the gold and jewelry trade and the dominant Asian group in Port Louis. The choice of Hindi for third place

reflected the dominance of Hindu speakers in general in Mauritius following the beginning of the indentured labor system in 1835. Thus began a tradition of language order on Mauritian bank notes that continued until October 30th 1998!

While the Bank of Mauritius made an effort to please all by featuring famous Mauritians from the following communities: Rs25—Chinese. Rs50—Franco Mauritian, Rs100—Tamil, Rs200—Muslim, Rs500—Hindu and Rs1000—Creole, they also changed the order of appearance of the 2 Asian languages featured on the notes. Hindi was moved to second place while Tamil was moved to third place.

The motive for the change in language order according to Dan Maraye the Governor of the Bank of Mauritius, was that "Twenty Five Rupees" in Tamil was so long that to fit it properly above Hindi on that note would have meant that the text would partially cover the face of Mr. Ah-Chuen. As "Twenty Five Rupees" in Hindi is shorter, by inverting the order they could fit in properly. If this was done for the Rs25, so for the sake of consistency the same had to be done on all the notes. The Tamil community saw it differently. To them this was a break with tradition that equaled no less than a devaluation of the status of the Tamils. Within days of the release of the notes, Dan Maraye was being burnt in effigy in front of the Bank of Mauritius. Tamil MPs threatened to resign from the Government...Within a week of the issue of the new notes leaders of the Tamil community met with the President of Mauritius who prom



10 rupee note of Mauritius



25 rupee note of Mauritius



ised to do his utmost to help. Soon the newspapers were speaking of a threat to "National Unity." This was all too much for the government and on the 19th of November it was announced that the new notes would be withdrawn and replaced by July 1999 with notes bearing Tamil in second place and Hindi in third. The blame for this fiasco was placed squarely on the shoulders of the Bank of Mauritius' Governor

and the Managing Director Mr. Bud Gujadhur and both were axed.

The moral of the story is a simple one. Do not mess with tradition, especially in multi ethnic societies. The upshot of all of this was overall positive. When a community felt aggrieved, the Government moved quickly to solve the problem and in so doing demonstrating the healthy nature of democracy in Mauritius

and the respect Mauritians have to the feelings of all the communities that make up the nation. Also after waiting 13 years for a new series of bank notes, Mauritius collectors will get 2 new series within the space of months. As an additional bonus, collectors will now get new signature types and the reappearance of issue year on the notes—a feature absent since 1930.

The Bank Notes of Peru— "Soles de Oro 1933 through 1950" Ley 7137 Part 3—Transitional SERIES

by Ernest J. Montgomery, M.D. I.B.N.S. #5097

Previous articles regarding the "Bank Notes of Peru—"Soles de Oro 1933 through 1950" Ley 7137 have been published in the *International Bank Note Society Journal*, Volume 31, No. 3, 1992 and Volume 35, No. 2, 1996. The present article was prompted by the discovery that the **50-soles bank notes SERIES B10** occurred with two different dates, **17.10.1947** and **28.9.1950**, as shown in photograph 1. In discussing this observation with a colleague, from whom many of the bank notes in my collection had been acquired, he related that it was his impression that when a single **SERIE** appeared with two different dates, the bank notes of the earlier date had serial numbers between 000001 and 499999 and the bank notes of the later date had serial numbers between 500000 and 999999. An investigation was undertaken with two objectives: to determine the frequency of a single **SERIE** being issued with two dates and to test the validity of the impression of my friend relative to the pattern of serial numbers of such bank notes. To facilitate the pursuit,

I chose to refer to two different dates of a single **SERIE** as criterion 1 and the pattern of serial numbers as criterion 2 of what might be referred to as a **Transitional SERIE**. Tabulations were created to permit the gleaning of information and also to display the results. The degree to which the objectives set forth have been attained is left to the reader. It is right and proper for me to thank Arthur Matz, President of LANSA, for his assistance.

The **SERIES** of the bank notes of Peru, "Soles de Oro 1933 through 1950" Ley 7137, complete as to denomination and date, are listed in Table 1. They are from my personal collection, copies of two bank notes provided by fellow notophilist, Mel Hennisch, and pictures in bibliographical publications. Only the **5 soles SERIE D2** and **10 soles SERIE C23**, two out of a total of 89 **SERIES**, are absent from the table. Since **SERIE C23** is neither the first nor the last **SERIE** of 26.9.41, the significance of which will be made subsequently, it can be eliminated from fulfilling either of the criteria given.

However, **SERIE D2** might be either a first **SERIE** (31.3.33), a last **SERIE** (6.3.36), or both and, if so, criterion 1 and/or criterion 2, might be met. Aside, it is to be noticed that not all denominations have issues of each date.

The highlighted **SERIES** in Table 1 have two different dates. Thus, they possess the condition of criterion 1 for a **Transitional SERIE**. There are six such **SERIES** out of the total of 87, for a ratio of one in 14.5.

In Table 1 it is seen that a bank note that is neither from the first nor the final **SERIE** for a given date has no potential for having been issued with another date. Ergo, only bank notes of a first or a last of a **SERIE** had the potential to fulfill criterion 1. That is, a bank note of a first **SERIE** of any date (except 31.3.1933), despite having only one date displayed in the table, possesses the potential to have been also issued with the date of the last **SERIE** of the preceding date, thereby fulfilling criterion 1.



Photograph 2: 50 soles of Peru, 17.10.1947 and 28.9.1950

Table 1
The Bank Notes of Peru—"Soles de Oro 1933 through 1950" Ley 7137

Denomination	cinco	diez	cincuenta	cien
Date	5	10	50	100
	SERIEs			
31.3.33	D1	C1*,C2	B1	A1
6.3.36	D3,D4*	C3,C4	—	—
21.5.37	—	—	B1	A1
5.8.38	D4, D5	C5,C6	—	—
8.9.39	D6,7, D8,9	C7,C8 C9	B2	A1
26.9.41	D10,D11 D12,D13, D14,D15, D16,D17, D18,D19, D20,D21, D22,D23,	C10, C11,C12, B4 C13,C14, C15,C16, C17,C18, C19,C20, C21,C22, C24,C25, C26,C27	B2,B3,	A1
26.5.44	D23,D24 D25,D26 D27	C28,C29, C30	B5	A1
13.7.45	—	C31,C32 C33	B6,B7	A2
15.11.46	—	C34,C35, C36	B8	A2
17.10.47	D28,29 D30,D31	C37,C38, C39,C40, C41	B9,B10	A2,A3
28.9.50	—	—	B10,B11, B12,B13	A3
26.4.35	1 sol	SERIE A, B, C, D, E		
3.5.35	50 centavos	SERIE A, B		

(These have only one date per denomination and, thus, do not enter into the present investigation.)

*Examples are in the Mel Hennisch collection.



Similarly, bank notes of a last SERIE of a given date, although only one date in the table, have the potential of having been issued as the first SERIE of the next succeeding date, thus, fulfilling criterion 1. Examples of the first SERIES and the

last SERIES, as extracted from Table 1, are listed in Tables 2 and 3 respectively. The corresponding possible additional dates of issues from these SERIES are presented in Table 2(a) and 3(a).

It is to be noted that a bank note of 5 soles **SERIES D2**, missing from Table 1, has a potential to have been issued in 31.3.33, 6.3.36, or both. Criterion 1 might or might not be fulfilled.

Table 2

D3 6.3.36	C2 31.3.33	B5 26.5.44
D6 8.9.39	C3 6.3.36	B6 13.7.45
D10 26.9.41	C5 5.8.38	B8 15.11.46
D28 17.10.47	C7 8.9.39	B9 17.10.47
	C10 26.9.41	
	C28 26.5.44	
	C31 13.7.45	
	C34 15.11.46	
	C37 17.10.47	

Table 2(a)

D3 31.3.33	C3 31.3.33	B5 26.9.41
D6 5.8.38	C5 6.3.36	B6 26.5.44
D10 8.9.39	C10 8.9.39	B8 13.7.45
D28 26.5.44	C28 26.9.41	B9 15.11.46
	C31 26.5.44	
	C34 13.7.45	
	C35 15.11.46	

Table 3

D5 5.8.38	C6 5.8.38	B5 26.5.44
D9 8.9.39	C9 8.9.39	B7 13.7.45
D27 26.5.44	C27 26.9.41	B8 15.11.46
	C30 26.5.44	
	C33 13.7.45	
	C36 15.11.46	



Table 3(a)

D1 6.3.36
D5 8.9.39
D9 26.9.41
D27 17.10.47
D28 17.10.47

C2 6.3.36
C4 5.8.38
C6 8.9.39
C9 26.9.41
C27 26.5.44
C30 13.7.45
C33 15.11.46
C36 17.10.47

B4 26.5.44
B5 13.7.45
B7 15.11.46
B8 17.10.47

The listings in Table 4 consist of all SERIES that might have bank notes of first issue, last issue, or

both and thereby have the potential to fulfill criterion 1. The rank, range of serial numbers and actual serial

numbers are given in order to facilitate the judgment relative to fulfillment of Criterion 2, or to



maintain the potential of fulfilling criterion 2. Needless to say, having met criterion 1, if they also meet criterion 2 then they can be called a

Transitional SERIE.

Specific SERIES in Table 4 have individual characteristics about them. For example, the 5 soles

SERIE D3 6.3.36 is listed with a rank of "L." Since it is the last SERIE with this date, it is the later of two

Table 4

Denomination	SERIE	Date	Rank	Serial Numbers	Actual Number
5 soles	D1	31.3.33	E	000001-499999	062282 (+/-)
		6.3.36	L	500000-999999	
	D2	31.3.33	E	000001-499999	
		6.3.36	L	500000-999999	
	D3	31.3.33	E	000001-499999	466979 (b) **
		6.3.36	L	500000-999999	
	*D4	6.3.36	E	000001-499999	807417 (+/-)
		5.8.38	L	500000-999999	
	D5	5.8.38	E	000001-499999	072611 (+/-)
		8.9.39	L	500000-999999	
	D6	5.8.38	E	000001-499999	978022 (+/-)
		8.9.39	L	500000-999999	
	D9	5.8.38	E	000001-499999	690324 (a)
		8.9.39	L	500000-999999	
	D10	8.9.39	E	000001-499999	098247 (b)
		26.9.41	L	500000-999999	
	*D23	8.9.39	E	000001-499999	447640 (+/-)
		26.9.41	L	500000-999999	
	D27	26.9.41	E	000001-499999	271777 (b)
		26.5.44	L	500000-999999	
	D28	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	151970 (+/-)
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	
10 soles	C2	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	656852 (+/-)
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	
	C3	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	418192 (+/-)
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	
	C4	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	062151 (b)
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	
	C5	31.3.33	E	000001-499999	545051 (a)
		6.3.36	L	500000-999999	
	C6	31.3.33	E	000001-499999	483246 (b)
		6.3.36	L	500000-999999	
	C7	6.3.36	E	000001-499999	669915 (a)
		5.8.38	L	500000-999999	
	C8	6.3.36	E	000001-499999	981899 (+/-)
		5.8.38	L	500000-999999	
	C9	5.8.38	E	000001-499999	025915 (+/-)
		8.9.39	L	500000-999999	
	C10	8.9.39	E	000001-499999	055462 (b)
		26.9.41	L	500000-999999	
	C27	8.9.39	E	000001-499999	033294 (+/-)
		26.9.41	L	500000-999999	
	C27	26.9.41	E	000001-499999	350663 (b)
		26.5.44	L	500000-999999	
	C27	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	710017 (a)
		26.5.44	L	500000-999999	

	C28	26.9.41	E	000001-499999	
		26.5.44	L	500000-999999	027335 (b)
	C30	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	547129 (a)
		13.7.45	L	500000-999999	
	C31	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	
		13.7.45	L	500000-999999	648309 (+/-)
	C33	13.7.45	E	000001-499999	286913 (+/-)
		15.11.46	L	500000-999999	
	C34	13.7.45	E	000001-999999	
		15.11.46	L	500000-999999	543901 (+/-)
	C36	15.11.46	E	000001-499999	745348 (a)
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	
	C37	15.11.46	E	000001-499999	
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	854695 (+/-)
50 soles	*B1	31.3.33	E	000001-499999	025025 (+/-)
		21.5.37	L	000001-499999	660363 (+/-)
	*B2	8.9.39	E	000001-499999	042647 (+/-)
		26.9.41	L	500000-999999	370977 (b)
		26.9.41	L	500000-999999	920672 (+/-)
	B4	26.9.41	E	000001-499999	349039 (+/-)
		26.5.44	L	500000-999999	
	B5	26.9.41	E	000001-499999	
		26.5.44	L	500000-999999	123924 (b)
	B5	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	123924 (+/-)
		13.7.45	L	500000-999999	
	B6	26.5.44	E	000001-499999	
		13.7.45	L	500000-999999	389101 (b)
	B7	13.7.45	E	000001-499999	195423 (+/-)
		13.7.45	E	000001-499999	929934 (a)
		15.11.46	L	500000-999999	
	B8	13.7.45	E	000001-499999	
		15.11.46	L	500000-999999	014242 (b)
	B8	15.11.46	E	000001-499999	014242 (+/-)
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	
	B9	15.11.46	E	000001-499999	
		17.10.47	L	500000-999999	030699 (b)
	*B10	17.10.47	E	000001-499999	071059 (+/-)
		28.9.50	L	500000-999999	648213 (+/-)
100 soles *	A3	17.10.47	E	000001-499999	046857 (+/-)
		28.9.50	L	500000-999999	175019 (b)
					249530 (b)
					286496 (b)

*Those SERIE that meet the condition of a Transitional SERIE.

**See "The King Farouk Collection of Latin American Banknotes," Vol. 1, August 21, 22, 23, 1972. ALMANZAR'S. Lot #915. AF, corner missing, SERIE D3, #466979.

possible dates for the SERIE.

Although serial number 807417 is within the proper range of serial numbers for a later date, the serial number 466979 is NOT. As a result criterion 1 is met but the validity of criterion 2 is refuted. Moreover, it is seen that any **SERIE D3 31.3.33** bank note must have a serial number less than 466979. Thus the 5 soles D3 31.3.33 is relatively scarce if it exists.

Very interesting is the bank note of 50 soles **SERIE B2 8.9.39**. Since this is an earlier date, it has the rank of "E" and its serial number of 042647 is within its range of serial numbers. Another bank note of the **SERIE B2 26.9.41** has a serial number of 920672 and, like the former bank note, this is within its expected range of serial numbers. Hah!! There is also a bank note of the **SERIE B2 26.9.41** with a serial number of 370977 that is NOT within its expected range of serial numbers for a later date. Paradoxically, Criterion 2 is both fulfilled and not fulfilled!!! Again, the validity of the hypothesis is refuted.

Another consequence is that since a bank note of **SERIE B2 26.9.41** has a serial number of 370977 then all of the serial numbers of **SERIE B2 8.9.39** less and the maximum number of such **SERIE B2 8.9.39** bank notes means that they are relatively scarce. The three **SERIE B2** bank notes are seen in beginning on page 28.

Yet, another SERIE that invites conjecture is the 50 soles **SERIE B5**

26.5.44. As seen in Table 1, it shows the possibility of also being dated 26.9.41 as a final SERIE or 13.7.45 as a first SERIE. However, from Table 4 the bank note of **SERIE B5 26.5.44** has a serial number of 123924. This serial number is very low and, therefore, it is very unlikely that there are bank notes of **SERIE B5 26.9.41** to fulfill criterion 1. Nevertheless, the potential of fulfilling criterion 2 in association with a **SERIE B5 13.7.45** bank note persists.

Still another SERIE from Table 4 that has fascinating features is the 50 soles **SERIE B8**. It is similar to the 50 soles **SERIE B5**. From Table 4 it is found that a 50-soles **SERIE B8 15.11.46** bank note has a serial number of 014242. This is a very low serial number and therefore, it is extremely unlikely that there is a **SERIE B8 13.7.45** bank note to fulfill criterion 2, since the maximum number of these bank notes is 014241. However, as in the case of the 50 soles **SERIE B5**, the **SERIE B8** maintains the potential of a later date bank note of 15.11.46 in order to fulfill criterion 2.

The bank notes of the 100 soles **SERIES A1 and A2** are also interesting. They are not included in Table 4 partly due to the low number of them which is a direct effect of a lesser need for them compared to the lower denominations. The multiple dates of the bank notes of **SERIE A1 31.3.33, 21.5.37, 8.9.39, 26.9.41, AND 26.5.44** and **SERIE A2 13.7.45, 15.11.46, AND 17.10.47** prevent them from fulfilling Crite-

riterion 1.

When pondering the 100-soles **SERIE A3** bank notes, a resemblance to the circumstances of the 50 soles **B2 SERIE** appears. The **SERIE A3 17.10.47** bank note has a serial number of 046857 which is within the expected range of serial numbers. Hah, hah!! There are also bank notes of **SERIE A3 28.9.50** with serial numbers of 175019, 249530, and 286496. They are NOT within the expected range of serial numbers for a later date. Criterion 1 is fulfilled but not criterion 2!!! Just as with the **SERIE B2** bank notes, the **SERIE A3 28.9.50** bank note with a serial number of 175019 means that the serial numbers of any bank notes of **SERIE A3 17.10.47** must have serial numbers lower than 175019 and, therefore, they are quite scarce. The 100-soles **SERIE A3** bank notes are seen in on page 29.

Lastly, there are three possible sets of circumstances that result from the scanning of the actual serial numbers shown in Table 4. They are characterized by (+/-), (a) or (b) following the serial number.

A (+/-) indicates that the serial number is within its correct range of serial numbers and, so, the **SERIE** has the potential for fitting both the first and second criteria. Thus, of the 89 total **SERIES** of the *Bank Notes of Peru—Soles de Oro 1933 through 1950* Ley 7137, 87 of them represented by this endeavor, there are thirteen **SERIES** with the potential of fulfilling criterion 1. These are manifested in Table 5.



Table 5

Denomination	SERIE	Date	Rank	Serial Number
5 soles	D1	31.3.33	E	No. 062282
	D3	6.3.36	L	No. 807417
	D9	8.9.36	E	No. 447640
10 soles	C3	6.3.36	L	No. 559018
	C5	5.8.38	L	No. 981899
	C6	5.8.38	E	No. 025915
	C9	8.9.39	E	No. 033294
	C31	13.7.45	L	No. 648309
	C33	13.7.45	E	No. 286913
	C34	15.11.46	L	No. 543901
	C37	17.10.47	L	No. 777691
50 soles	B8	15.11.46	E	No. 014242

An (a) following the actual serial numbers of a SERIE indicated that the example has a serial number higher and a (b) indicates that the example has a serial number lower than would be anticipated in its range of serial numbers. Therefore, they are inconsistent with Criterion 2 and these SERIES are eliminated as possible **Transitional SERIES**. They are listed in Table 6.

Table 6

Denomination	SERIE	Date	Rank	Serial Number
5 soles	D3	6.3.36	L	No. 466979 (b)
	D5	5.8.38	E	No. 690324 (a)
	D6	8.9.39	L	No. 098247 (b)
	D10	16.9.41	L	No. 271777 (b)
	D28	17.10.47	L	No. 062151 (b)
10 soles	C2	31.3.33	E	No. 545051 (a)
	C4	6.3.36	L	No. 483246 (b)
	C4	6.3.36	E	No. 669915 (a)
	C7	8.9.39	L	No. 055462 (b)
	C10	26.9.41	L	No. 350663 (b)
	C27	26.9.41	E	No. 710017 (a)
	C28	26.5.44	L	No. 027335 (b)
	C30	26.5.44	E	No. 547129 (a)
50 soles	C36	15.11.46	E	No. 745348 (a)
	B5	26.5.44	L	No. 123924 (b)
	B6	13.7.45	E	No. 885631 (a)
	B7	13.7.45	E	No. 929934 (a)
100 soles	B9	17.10.47	L	No. 030699 (b)
	A1 and A2 (See the text for reason of elimination.)			

The highlighted SERIES of Table 1 were issued on the two different dates shown. They are listed with their serial numbers in Table 7. The expected ranges of serial numbers support the hypothesis of Criterion 2 on four of the six SERIES. The 50 soles SERIE B2 and the 100 soles SERIE A3 do not. They have been discussed above.

Table 7

Denomination	SERIE	Date	Serial Number
5 soles	D4	6.3.36	No. 072611 (Hennisch)
		5.8.38	No. 978022
	D23	26.9.41	No. 151970
		26.5.44	No. 656852
50 soles	B1	31.3.33	No. 025025
		21.5.37	No. 660363
	B2	8.9.39	No. 042647
		26.9.41	No. 370699
	B10	17.10.47	No. 920672
		28.9.50	No. 071059
100 soles	A3	17.10.47	No. 648213
		28.9.50	No. 046857
			No. 175019
			No. 249530
			No. 286496

In summary, a study of *The Bank Notes of Peru — "Soles de Oro 1933 through 1950"* Ley 7137 having two objectives has been presented. One objective was to determine the frequency of a single SERIE having been issued on two different dates (Criterion 1) and the second was to see if such SERIE(s) has a particular pattern in their serial numbers (Criterion 2). Information was mainly gleaned and tabulated from a collection complete for each date and denomination and missing bank note examples of only two SERIES. All SERIES were inspected for either having, or having the potential of, two different dates. The SERIES were subsequently tabulated

in order to determine if they fit or did not fit a pattern of serial numbers as hypothesized. Bank notes of six SERIES present in the basic collection were found to have been issued on two separate dates, fulfilling criterion 1. Four of these also fit the anticipated range of serial numbers of the second criterion, and are **Transitional SERIES**, and two are not. Further, at the end of the study, thirteen SERIES remained that have a potential for having the characteristics of both criteria. However, the likelihood of this being true is very small.

In conclusion, the incidence of a single SERIE being issued with two different dates is infrequent and the

serial number hypothesis as originally offered has been shown to be invalid.

ADDENDUM

Very interesting to me are the *Veinte Nuevos Soles* 20.4.1995 and 25.4.1996. Their serial numbers have identical prefix and suffix letters. (See page 33.) The bank notes of the earlier date of issue were printed by Giesecke & Devrient GMBH and those of the later by the Instituto Poligrafico & Zecca Dello Stato - ROMA. This is the only such occurrence to date in (51) issues of Nuevos Soles bank notes since their original issue date beginning in 1991.

Emergency Money

by Courtney L. Coffing, I.B.N.S #0959

An almost neglected aspect of numismatics in which museums and universities can be involved is the emergency money issued between 1914 and 1947, "Notgeld" in German-speaking lands, but issued in some form in about 60 nations in that period.

The first Notgeld on record was issued even before World War I began, on July 31, 1914, when the Buergerliches Brauhaus of Bremen issued hectograph notes in values of 1, 2 and 2.50 marks. Each note received a rubber stamp and signature.

Thus was born Notgeld, destined to be issued privately by cities, by the government, to reach dizzying heights, as much as 80 billionen marks for a single note by November 19, 1923, to be replaced by the rentenmark. To an extent it appeared in various forms in the World War II period, and the inflation in Germany was exceeded in Hungary in 1946.

It is pointless to tell the Germans about emergency money. As the issues were being made, the story unfolded in print by Dr. Arnold Keller, by collector groups, and by dealers. To them we give our thanks for the information available to us.

Perhaps a couple of jokes from the inflation period will illustrate the era. A British citizen walks into a bank in Berlin, lays down a gold sovereign and asks, "How many German marks will this buy?"

The teller turns around and says, "Let's go home, boys; he just bought the bank."

And a traveler walks into the dining car on the train carrying two large suitcases, when the maitre d' hurries up to him and says, "Sir, you cannot bring your luggage into the diner."

The traveler responds, "This is

not my luggage; it is my purse."

Let us note some examples of how the German populace was affected by the almost-instant change shortage which occurred as the war began.

In the Rhineland city of Strassburg, buffeted between Germany and France over the centuries, at the earliest hint of any conflict, small change disappeared. Gold and silver coins were squirreled away by banks, merchants and householders.

How does a merchant give change for a 27-pfennig purchase when 30 pfennig in coinage is offered him? He can offer candy or gum valued at 3 pfennig, which many did. If the customer did not accept that, all he could do would be to scribble on a piece of paper his name and the amount of credit due.

Given more time, he might include on his chit a date and the name of the town. In a few days, he would be able to run to a local printing shop and have credit chits printed for his customers.

Let me cite some outstanding examples of museum work with Notgeld, and some authors and cities who have given us notable works detailing Notgeld history.

In 1964 Albert Pick, a private collector of paper money of the world, was named by the Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel Bank in Munich to be curator of a money museum, a post he held until 1985 and which is now in the capable hands of Frau Dr. Franzisca Jungmann.

Drawing on his experience and knowledge, plus a reasonable budget and encouragement of the bank, he brought the numismatic story to all of Bavaria. There are some 35 branches of the bank in the

land; on a regular basis a team from the museum brought display material to the branch banks, leaving it for a period with suitable publicity material.

Local Notgeld was always part of the display, and Pick told me once that often a local resident would say, "Oh, I have something that is not on display," and would provide it for the collection.

We can cite museums and universities doing excellent work in promoting numismatics: University of Tuebingen, with Dr. Jens-Uwe Rixen; Dr. Bogumil Sikorski in Pila and Dr. Paul Arnold in Dresden.

It has been estimated that some 3600 places in Germany issued a form of Notgeld, from private and city issues, prisoner-of-war and civilian camps, to canteen issues, beer and telephone tokens, streetcar tokens, gas, water and electricity tokens (some of which showed up in circulation as coins) encased postage stamps and ship money; made of paper, metal, plastic, wood, leather, silk, linen, porcelain, aluminum and other materials.

With some 80 years behind us, these emergency notes have been used as wallpaper, started fires, been redeemed by the issuing agencies and destroyed, and been lost in fires, flood and bombings. It is only through the good offices of numismatic dealers, collectors and museums that there are survivors today.

There are other manners in which to show the extent of Notgeld issuing. Using Dr. Keller as a source, he said there were 5500 notes from 452 localities dated 1914. Small denomination notes issued for circulation from 1916 to 1922 were from 3658 places, totalling 36,000 notes.

Grossgeld, notes of one mark or

more, issued from 1918 to 1921, came from 579 places, a total of about 5000 notes. Some 800 places issued 4000 notes in denominations from 100 to 1000 marks in 1922; and for the 1923 inflation, 5849 places issued at least 70,000 notes.

There were 600 locations which issued prisoner-of-war notes, totalling 300 items, and 20 concentration camps with 90 notes in the 1935-1945 period.

So difficult was it to print just Reichsbank notes with constantly rising values in the 1923 period, that there were some 30 paper mills and, in addition to the Reichsdruckerie, there were 84 printing plants which had to work around the clock just to produce money, a costly effort that was soon recognized as costing more to produce than the buying power of the money printed.

A total of 400,000 printing plates was used. In that period 10 Milliarden individual notes were printed, with a face value of 3877 trillion marks (3,877 followed by 15 zeros!)

Every one of these 3600 places with issued Notgeld has a story to tell. What an opportunity for a graduate student seeking a useful thesis that involves economics, politics or marketing. The research might even be awaiting the students in their home towns or Kreises.

What an opportunity for museums to become mother hens, to loan coin exhibits to banks, smaller museums or to other public places in the area they serve!

Towns which have had their Notgeld described in separate volumes include Apolda, Berlin, Bielefeld, Celle, Bad Dueben, Duisburg, Flensburg, Franzburg, Hameln, Jena, Kaiserslautern, Kassel, Konstanz and Trier, to name a few in my library.

Many cities would welcome the opportunity for a local city council, coin club, coin dealer, bank or merchant group to back publication of such a book.

Not just universities can make use of Notgeld as teaching aids. Museums, perhaps too often bogged

down in the ancient treasures of other cultures, might find many opportunities awaiting them in their own backyards, so to speak.

Few persons remain who can be considered primary sources of information. Those Buergerliches Brauhaus employees paid on July 31, 1914, are not likely to be with us today to recall the event, but there are contemporary newspapers and city council proceedings in archives. There are numismatic sources, the publications of dealers and societies, the collectors of today and a multitude of bibliographical sources.

This year we are observing the 83rd year since World War I began. It is not too late to retrieve this fascinating tale of emergency money and to learn lessons from it.

These remarks were presented to the XII International Numismatic Congress held in Berlin, Germany, September 8-12. The event was sponsored by the International Numismatic Commission, whose first Congress was held in Brussels, Belgium in 1891.

*Letters to the Editor—
continued from page 15*

the proposed 50 euros bank note, from an illustration I was given during a recent visit to the European Commission in The Hague. Clearly, it is to be a highly sophisticated document. The idea of changing over 10 thousand million bank notes in a brief, initial period in 2002 is mind boggling, indeed.

Things are moving very rapidly—notes will start coming off the presses this year (1999). Coins already are being stockpiled in

vaults of central banks—some Dutch ones (each country has a “national face” on each coin denomination) dated 1999.

Regards,

*Harold Don Allen,
I.B.N.S. #L.M. 13*

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Brossard, Quebec,
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50 euro note to be issued in 2002



Prime Minister Laurier and Canada 1935 and 1937 \$1,000 Notes

by Jack H. Fisher, I.B.N.S. #421

Canada has two dominant groups that continue to have many differences with each other. These two groups are the French speaking Canadians and the English speaking Canadians. These problems and frictions are not new, but have virtually existed since Canada first emerged as a country.

The efforts to solve these French and English differences were present in greater or lesser degree over the years as chronic or acute problems, which presented difficulties in maintaining Canada as a country that is unified. There continues to be a large number of French speaking Canadians who desire to separate the Province of Quebec from the rest of Canada to be a separate French speaking country. A vote in the Province of Quebec on this subject was extremely close with a simple majority voting to remain a part of Canada.

My home town of Kalamazoo, Michigan is only about 140 miles from the Canadian border. This proximity made it easy for visits to Canada commencing when I was a young child. My exposure to and involvement with Canada extended from my childhood to the present.

I was aware of the basic friction between French and English speaking Canadians all of my life. It was always my hope that these differences and frictions could be resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned parties to produce a more harmonious and unified Canada. This has not happened. The frictions and problems seem now to be deeper and broader than any time within my memory.

All of this made me curious throughout my life as to the efforts

made by various Prime Ministers of Canada to resolve the problems between the French and English speaking Canadians. Prime Minister Sir. Wilfred Laurier was one of the Prime Ministers who fascinated me. Then in recent years I became involved with the 1935 and 1937 \$1,000 Bank of Canada notes and their connection with Prime Minister Laurier.

The 1935 Bank of Canada notes in the \$1,000 denomination were printed in a separate issue all in English text and a separate issue all in the French text. These \$1,000 notes circulated side by side. Prime Minister Sir Wilfred. Laurier is portrayed on these 1935 \$1,000 notes. The 1937 Bank of Canada notes are bilingual (printed in English and French on the same notes). Prime Minister Laurier is also portrayed on the 1937 \$1,000 notes.

This concentration on these notes and Prime Minister Laurier made me wonder what advice he might give to the present Prime Minister of Canada and to present day French and English speaking Canadians. His perspective from his experience many years ago might be of assistance to all concerned. Speculating as to what Prime Minister Laurier might advise made me seek to enlarge the depth of my information about him.

My recollections of biographical facts about Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier were a trifle hazy. I remembered certain important facts, but with the \$1,000 1935 and 1937 notes in my mind the importance of Laurier to verify and expand my knowledge of Laurier.

Laurier was born at St. Lin,

Quebec, Canada on November 20, 1841 as the only child of Carolus Laurier with his first wife, Marcelle Martineau Laurier. Wilfred was placed by his father in a "mixed" school for English speaking students and Catholic French speaking students. This was not the common practice in Canada in that the usual practice was that English—Canadian and French—Canadian children attended separate schools. The result being these children were for all practical purposes usually segregated in separate schools and cultures from virtually the time of birth. The additional result being that English—Canadian and French—Canadian children could not get to know about each other in their separate schools, their teachers were also from their own specific cultures.

His father also arranged for Wilfred to be taught and study with a Scottish tutor in the village of New Glasgow, which was near his village. Then he was sent to L'Assomption College for a complete classical education. His teachers were Catholic Priests. It was the intention of his family and Wilfred that he obtain a bicultural education, which was not the norm of his time and for many generations thereafter.

His education being bicultural included the study of law at McGill University

He received the B.C.L. degree in 1864. Laurier was "called to the bar" in 1864.

It was my desire to learn more about the attitudes and opinions developed by Wilfred Laurier as a consequence of his bicultural education. Additional information

was obtained by me as to the period of his life while he was a student at McGill University. He was one of the leaders of the political club known as "Institut Canadien," which consisted of a membership of Liberals (Les Rouges) with deep and broad "anticlerical and republican views." Laurier joined and practiced law with a recognized liberal law firm in which at least one of the senior members was a Rouge politician. This was the period in which Laurier authored articles on various political topics for what were considered by many at the time to be radical publications. It was after a few years in the practice of law plus substantial outside activities and projects, that he became quite ill. His medical advisors informed him that he must move to the country and pursue a less stressful life. Laurier then moved to L'Avenir where he became editor of the "Le De Fricheur," a so-called reform publication. Some time was required before he regained his health. Then he opened a law office at St. Christophe (later Arthabaskaville). Laurier developed a successful civil and criminal trial law practice.

Laurier and Zoe Lafontaine were married in 1868. They had no children, and their marriage was reported to be a happy one even though Laurier was considered to be a real ladies man. The reports then state that Laurier had a long term relationship with Emile Laverbne, the wife of his law partner. This was apparently well known and accepted without any detraction for the respect shown to him in the fields of law and politics.

It was around 1871 that Laurier seriously entered public life by seeking elective office. He was elected to the "opposite bench" of the province legislature of Quebec. He promoted educational reform, and his first major speech on this topic made him a controversial and well known figure.

Then, in 1874 he was successful in his bid for election to the House of

Commons. It was in 1876 that he became part of the Mackenzie administration as Minister of Internal Revenue (1877—1878). It was thereafter he became known and acknowledged as the Leader of the Liberal Party in the Province of Quebec. Laurier and his friends went into the Opposition, and he remained with the opposition for 18 years waiting for a change of the public political attitude to return power to the Liberal Party.

1887 found Laurier with the responsibilities of the leadership of the Opposition Liberal Party. He retained this leadership for many years.

Laurier was persistent in his efforts to bring all Canadians together on the main issues, which issues were the relations of the church and state, bicultural understanding between English and French speaking Canadians as well as the relationships of Canada with the British Empire and the United States. He was vocal and positive in his positions and opinions. It was in a speech delivered in Quebec City that he put himself squarely against the main Quebec politicians who wanted to form a Catholic Party. He also put himself against the extreme elements of his own party who wanted to exclude the clergy from all political activity.

It is reported in various reference sources that his skill as a statesman reduced the hostility between conservative churchmen and liberal politicians. It very much interested me as an attorney with a political science major in college that as a result of Laurier and his policies that after 1896 no anticleric ever attained important public office and no cleric officially was thereafter politically active.

Laurier truly became known all over Canada when he gave a passionate plea for Louis Riel. Riel had led a rebellion of the Metis (Canadians of mixed French and Indian background) in Manitoba. Riel was sentenced to death. This created

much hostility between the French Catholic Nationalists in Quebec and the Britannic groups in Ontario.

Laurier thrust himself in the middle of this tense situation by taking the position that he did not condone Riel and the rebellion, while forcefully setting forth that the Canadian Government did not properly handle the rebellion. He was not successful in saving Riel, but he became known throughout Canada as a man of principle and high ideals. Even his opponents acknowledged that he proved his opinions and principles in a statesman like manner.

This became the foundation of the Laurier political proposition that moderation and compromise was necessary for the national health of Canada. Most groups in Canada gradually looked to Laurier as being the only political leader to bring about national reconciliation of the diverse major groups.

Laurier had the ability to persuade and motivate diverse and hostile groups to become practical political allies. He produced a strong Liberal Party organization. He even convinced die hard conservatives and disgruntled Liberals to support his views during the period of 1887 through 1896.

He was known as a magnetic speaker as well as being a heavy consumer of alcoholic beverages. He brought the Liberal Party to power in the General Election of 1846.

Laurier became the first French—Canadian to become Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. He served as Prime Minister from 1896 to 1911. His original policies consisted of "national unity," protection of Canadian industries, settlement of western Canada, construction of a major national transportation system, constructive policies for immigration, and other programs to promote the unity and betterment of all Canadians.

Prime Minister Laurier brought forth the slogan, "The Twentieth Century belongs to Canada." His

programs resulted in over one million individuals moving west to Manitoba and the western territories. The ultimate result was that in 1905 these areas became the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The western areas developed in accordance with his hopes that grain did become a major export commodity. He was a recognized force for good in Canada. It is no wonder that he was selected to be portrayed and honored on the 1935 and 1937 Bank of Canada \$1,000 notes, which is an honor he earned and deserved.

His national programs were so successful that he then had time to devote to international affairs. He attended many Imperial Conferences, and he firmly resisted the British proposals to commit Canada to responsibilities in the defense of Great Britain. He was such a statesman that he was able to take these positions with Great Britain even though he admired and respected the liberal policies and institutions of Great Britain.

It was of some surprise for me to learn that he accepted a Knighthood in Great Britain in 1897 plus declaring he "would be proud to see a Canadian of French descent affirm the principles of freedom in the British Parliament" while firmly positioning himself that he would never agree "to any dilution of Canadian autonomy." It seemed to me that it was from his policies there was the commencement of the eventual concept of a Commonwealth of independent states.

Laurier commenced a decline in national policies partially linked to Britain's South African War of 1899. Quebec nationalists were hostile to the decision of Prime Minister Laurier to send 1,000 Canadian soldiers to assist the British. The English speaking Canadians were equally hostile to Laurier in that they thought 1,000 Canadian soldiers was only a token of the assistance that Canada should have rendered to the British. There were then added other hot issues over denominational schools in the Northwest, Sunday observance laws, the restrictions of French language rights in Manitoba and Ontario brought wider and deeper division between the nationalities in the east and the new groups in the west. This resulted in substantial conflict between Laurier and his cabinet.

The 1911 problems were almost impossible for Prime Minister Laurier. He tried hard with the utilization of his statesmanship to bring all of the divided factions in his party back into a solid unified party. Then he negotiated a reciprocal treaty with the United States to attempt to assist in stimulating unity in his party. This treaty did not help with the Britannic Canadians who denounced the treaty with claims Laurier had sold out Canadian interests to the United States.

There were some Canadian officials and citizen groups who opposed the treaty with the United States with claims that this treaty was the first step towards Canada

being annexed by the United States. Vocal groups in Quebec claimed Laurier made compromises to satisfy English—Canadians that surrendered fundamental rights of French—Canadians. The ensuing election campaign was bitter for the 70 year old Laurier. He campaigned long and hard to explain his actions and policies, but the divisions were too many and too deep within both the English—Canadian groups and the French—Canadian groups. Laurier lost the election.

Laurier then became the leader of the Opposing Party. He was extended substantial respect by all sides even after he was no longer the leader of the majority party. It was and is my opinion as an American learning the history of Canada that Canada and all groups of Canadians received great benefit from the programs, policies and statesmanship of Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier. There are Canadians, from both the English-Canadians and French-Canadians, who agree with my assessment of Prime Minister Laurier and there are those who disagree with my assessment. It is quite definite that the majority of Canadians honored Laurier during his life and successive generations have continued to honor him since his death.

The 1935 and 1937 \$1,000 Bank of Canada notes are sought as collectibles by both Canadian and American paper money collectors. These \$1,000 notes with the Laurier portrait have taken on a deeper



1935 Bank of Canada English text note with "A" prefix serial number—Portrait of Prime Minister Sir Wilfred

from collection of Jack and Marian Fisher



Back of the above English Text 1935 \$1,000 portraying an allegory of a woman with a child



1935 Bank of Canada French Text note with "F" prefix serial number—Portrait of Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier



Back of the French text 1935 \$1,000 portraying an allegory of a woman with a child

from the collection of Richard Aykroyd

meaning with special character and personality now that I know more about Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier and the period in Canada when he was an active and important political force. Like him or not, it is definite that he was a considerable force in the expansion of Canada and in attempting to unify the various groups in Canada to strengthen the national character of Canada. He died in 1919. It was also of interest to me that Canadians so respected and loved him that it was popular among his admirers in Quebec to use his surname of Laurier as a given or first name for both male and female children. Many children turned their heads at that time when anyone called out the name of "Laurier."

It also interested me to learn that with few exceptions the Canadian public, Laurier supporters and opponents in the government did not make an issue of the fact that Laurier had a mistress for many years plus varied other consensual sex partners. Most of them regarded

the private sex life of Prime Minister Laurier should be and was of little concern to anyone except Laurier and his wife. This is such a different attitude than that expressed by a substantial number of Americans concerning the private sex lives of both deceased and living American presidents.

One of the reasons for writing this article is to inform the collector community the 1935 and 1937 Bank of Canada \$1,000 notes have merit for the collectors of Canadian notes to explore and weigh without being concerned by the fact these notes have a face value of \$1,000 in Canadian funds. (\$1,000 in Canadian funds converts to around \$700 in United States funds at the time of writing this article in 1998.) Many collectors and would-be collectors have not seen or handled a thousand dollar Bank of Canada note. It is to be noted that any \$1,000 1935 note in either English text or French text or the bilingual (English and French) 1937 notes will usually produce

more interest and comment when displayed or just shown socially than a rare note in the lower denominations.

The Bank of Canada commenced business in March 1935. The Bank of Canada issued notes in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. These notes were issued all in English text and all in French text.

It was learned that all of the 1935 \$1,000 notes with English text have the prefix letter "A" in front of the serial number. The 1935 \$1,000 notes with the French text have the prefix letter "F" in front of the serial number. Official records set forth that there were 66,500 \$1,000 1935 notes printed with the English text and 7,600 notes printed with the French text.

A dignified portrait of Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier is on the face of the 1935 \$1,000 notes. The signatures on the face of the \$1,000 notes are the facsimile signatures of J.A.C. Osborne, Deputy Governor,



Face of \$1,000 1936 Bank of Canada bilingual English and French text note with portrait of Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier.



Back of the above 1937 bilingual \$1,000 Bank of Canada note with portrayal of allegory of a woman with a child

Note from collection of Jack and Marian Fisher

and G.F. Towers, Governor. The face of the notes are printed in black with a green tint. The back of these \$1,000 notes portray an allegory of a woman with a child printed in green.

The 1937 notes were the first notes to be issued by the Bank of Canada as bilingual notes with the text in both English and French on the same notes. The 1937 \$1,000 notes used the same portrait of Prime Minister Laurier as was used by the Bank of Canada on the 1935 \$1,000 notes. These bilingual notes of 1937 have the English text on the left side and the French text on the right side on the face and back of the notes.

The signatures on the 1937 \$1,000 notes are the facsimile signatures of Deputy Governor J.A.C. Osborne, and Governor G.F. Towers. Official records report the production of 15,000 \$1,000 1937 notes. The face of these notes was printed in black with rose pink tint and the back was printed in rose pink. The back of the note has an allegory of a woman with a child.

My personal research about Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier, the separate English text and French text \$1,000 notes and the English and French bilingual \$1,000 greatly increased my appreciation and enjoyment of these \$1,000 notes. I recommend to other collectors and would-be collectors that they will determine, as I did for myself, that the 1935 and 1937 \$1,000 note are fascinating subjects to collect and research.

Information is being sought for a future article about 1935 and 1937 \$1,000 Bank of Canada notes. It is requested that all such notes with single digit serial numbers be reported to Jack H. Fisher 3123 Bronson Boulevard, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008. Photocopies will be appreciated. All reported information will be shared with the numismatic—syngraphic community unless the reporting individuals request that the provided information be kept confidential.

The Netherlands Monarchy on Bank Notes

by H. B. Heath #3123

Historic links—The Stadtholders.

The early history of the Netherlands, which was then part of an area known as the Low Countries, is one of powerful family intrigues, convenient marriages and complex inheritance. Control of the many independent regions concerned formed part of the expansive aspirations of the Dukes of Burgundy (part of the French royal house of Valois) to form a powerful empire of this territory with their own lands in Burgundy. Duke Philip II of Burgundy (1342-1404), who was married to Margaret of Flanders, was never able fully to integrate the disparate regions each with its own governing body and local traditions. However, he did achieve some degree of central control by the election of Stadtholders or governors to act on his behalf in each of the regions. These stadtholders regularly met together in an assembly known as the State-General. When his successor, Duke Charles the Bold, died (1477) his daughter, Mary of Burgundy, acceded to the dukedom. She continued the process of centralization until regional opposition forced her to reform the State-General, giving it a separate constitution covering the whole of the Low Countries. When Mary married Maximilian (1477), the heir to the German throne and the Holy Roman Empire, the sovereignty of the Low Countries passed to the powerful House of Habsburg. Their son, Philip, inherited the hugh domain of Burgundy on his mother's death (1482) and through his wife, Joan of Aragon, the Spanish throne. Their son became the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V and king of Spain as Charles I. (1516).

Emperor Charles V consigned all the Low Countries to his son Philip II of Spain (1555). Unfortunately, Philip II's concept of absolute monarchy, the introduction of the dreaded Spanish Inquisition and the discarding of regional government throughout the Low Countries, resulted in an uprising led by William the Silent (or William I, Prince of Orange) (1533-84). As Count of Nassau he succeeded to the principality of Orange (1544) and served the Emperor Charles V in the Spanish court. Philip II of Spain appointed him Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht (1555), the three most powerful of the northern regions. Spain resisted the insurgence by force of arms, but the northern regions united and became the United Provinces leaving the southern region in Spanish hands. The bitter struggle for independence continued and it was many years before the Union of Utrecht (1579) formalized the situation creating a northern United Provinces of the Netherlands which was Dutch speaking and largely Protestant and a southern Flemish speaking region which was mainly Catholic, this became Belgium. Prince William I became the first Stadtholder (1579-84), the title being made hereditary (1581). This was to be the start of a period of rapid expansion and commercial prosperity. Unfortunately William I was assassinated in Delft and was succeeded as by his son Maurice of Nassau. (1567-1625). He was elected Stadtholder (1584-1625) and continued to increase his realm by strong military action. On his death he was succeeded by his brother Frederik Henry (1584-1647) who became

Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau and acted as Stadtholder (1625-47).. This was the so-called Golden Age of the Dutch Republic when extensive colonization in the Far East and South America made Amsterdam an important financial center. As Stadtholder, Frederik Henry was the first of the house of Orange to assume full responsibility for foreign policy and, after several successful military actions against the Spanish forces in his territory, he negotiated a treaty with Spain by which the full sovereignty of the Republic of the United Provinces was acknowledged (1648). Succession passed to his son, William II who was Stadtholder (1647-50) until his untimely death from smallpox. His son, who was to become William III, was born posthumously and the title of Stadtholder was held in abeyance for the next twelve years. In spite of an Act of Seclusion which prohibited the House of Orange from holding the office, William III was accepted as Stadtholder by popular acclaim (1672). He married Mary, the daughter of the Duke of York, later to be King James II of England (1685-88). When the Catholic James II was forced to flee to France, the throne of England was offered to his son-in-law, William of Orange. He accepted, landed in England and was crowned King William (1689). He ruled jointly with his wife, Queen Mary, until her death (1694) then as sole sovereign until his own death in a riding accident (1702).

William III died without an heir and a relative, John Willam Frisco, claimed the inheritance of the Orange title. It was his son, William IV (1711-51) who became the next Stadtholder of all the provinces in the Dutch Republic (1747-51). His successor, William V (1748-1806) was accepted as Stadtholder (1751) but ruled under a regency until 1766. He was a weak ruler, completely dominated by his wife, Wilhelmina of Prussia, who so incensed public opinion that the Stadtholdership was overthrown and William fled to England (1795).

The Dutch Monarchy

When the last Stadtholder, William V died (1806), he was succeeded as Prince of Orange by his son. In his early years he was a soldier who fought in France, Germany and Austria. Following the Treaty of Paris (1814) by which Napoleon directed that the Netherlands and Belgium should be united, William accepted an invitation to become Prince of the Netherlands (1813) and declared himself King William I of the new Netherlands created by the Congress of Vienna (1815). He relinquished the title to the Duchy of Luxembourg (1815), but failed to prevent the break away of a separate state of Belgium (1830). He abdicated in favor of his son (1840).

William II (1792-1849) reigned as king (1840-49) and was also Grand Duke of Luxembourg. He too was a soldier and fought with the Duke of

Wellington in Spain and commanded a Dutch and Belgium force in the Battle of Waterloo (1815), being created Prince of Orange in the same year. He tried to regain the Belgium territory but his military expedition was defeated by the French. His main achievement was the introduction of a more liberal constitution.

William III (1817-90), on the death of his father, reigned as king (1849-90) and was also Grand Duke of Luxembourg. He was strongly opposed to the Dutch slave trade and abolished slavery in the Netherlands West Indies. He unsuccessfully resisted the establishment of parliamentary government.

On his death, his daughter Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne and his consort and second wife, Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, acted as regent until 1898. She married Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. During World War II Queen Wilhelmina lived in London and was a great inspiration to the Dutch people during the German occupation of her country. She abdicated in favor of her daughter, Juliana, in 1948.

Queen Juliana reigned (1948-80). She was born in The Hague (1909) and studied law at Leiden University. She married Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld and they have four daughters. In 1980 she abdicated in favor of her eldest daughter, Beatrix (1980). Queen Beatrix is married to a West German diplomat, Claus-George Wilhelm von



Portrait of Queen Juliana on Netherlands 2½ gulden note
P73 (1949)



Portrait of Queen Wilhelmina on Netherlands 10 gulden note
P66 (1943)

Amsberg and their son, Prince Wilhelm-Alexander (b. 1967) is the first male heir to the Netherlands throne for over a hundred years.

Portraits of the Stadtholders.

The Nederlandsche Bank was established in 1814 on the accession of King William I to the throne and its notes issued up to the end of the World War I are very rare. The issue of 1919-23 is the first to carry small portraits of the early Stadtholders, including William of Orange, Prince Maurice and Prince Frederik Henry and the 1945 issue included a much larger portrait of William the Silent. The following chronological listing of portraits of Stadtholders on De Nederlandsche Bank notes is based on World Paper Money (Pick), 8th. Edn.

William of Orange, the Silent (1533-1584) Count of Nassau, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder (1579-84).

Portrait: 1. head, facing half left, wearing a white ruff, in circular vignette. P36 (1921), P45 (1929-30), P46 (1927-28)
2. head, facing half right, surrounded by a large white ruff. P80 (1945).

Maurice (Duwh. Maurits) (1567-1625) of Nassau, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder (1584-1625)

Portrait: head, facing half right, in circular vignette. P37 (1923)

Frederik Henry (1584-1647) of Nassau, Prince of Orange (1625), Stadtholder (1625-1647)

Portrait: head, facing half right, large white collar, in circular vignette. P38 (1923)

Portraits of the Monarchy

The following chronological listing of royal portraits on De Nederlandsche Bank notes is based on World Paper Money (Pick), 8th. Edn. and Modern Issues 1961-96, Vol.3. 2nd. Edn.

William I full name Willem Frederik (1772-1843), King of the United Netherlands (1815-40). Abdicated.

Portrait: bust, in uniform with high collar, facing quarter left, P75 (1945), P83 (1949).

William II full name Willem Frederik George Lodewijk (1792-1849), King of Netherlands (1840-49).

Portrait: bust as a youth, wearing a large lace collared jacket, long flowing hair, facing half left, P78-79 (1945).

William III full name Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk (1817-1890), King of Netherlands (1849-90).

Portrait: 1 head and shoulders, wearing armor with sash over left shoulder, facing half left over shoulder, long flowing hair, P 52 (1930). 2. bust, wearing a cravat, long flowing hair, facing half left, P76 (1945).

Emma full name Emma Adelheid Wilhelmina Theresa (1858-1934), Queen consort and second wife of King William III (1879-90), regent to Queen Wilhelmina (1890-98).

Portrait: bust, very old lady wearing lace cap and spectacles, facing left, P53 (1940-41), P56 (1941).

Wilhelmina full name Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria (1880-1962), Queen of the Netherlands (1890-1948) under regency of Queen

Emma (1890-98). Abdicated in favor of Queen Juliana.

Portrait: 1. head, very small as a child, facing half left, in circular vignette, P2 (1894-98). 2. bust, facing quarter left, P64&69 (1943). 3. bust, facing quarter right, P70-71 (1945).

Juliana full name Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina (b. 1909), Queen of the Netherlands (1948-80). Abdicated in favor of Queen Beatrix.

Portrait: head and shoulders, wearing a pale colored dress with blur collar facing half right P72-73

Two countries of the former Netherlands colonial empire carry portraits of the monarchy.

Netherlands Indies (now Indonesia)

Queen Wilhelmina

Portrait: 1. in state robes, crowned, facing forward, P 100-101 (1919-20). 2. bust similar to that used on the Netherlands notes, P1 13-118 (1943).

Netherlands New Guinea (now West Irian)

Queen Juliana

Portrait: 1. head and shoulders, in pale colored dress with high collar, facing half right, P4-10 (1950) (different sizes). 2. new portrait, bust facing, wearing dark colored dress, necklace and earrings P11-17 (1954).

One further royal portrait appears on De Nederlandsche Bank 25 Gulden note P84 (1949). This is of King Solomon who was King of Israel (c.972-932 BC).

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Some New Numismatic Finds at the Archives of Yad Vashem in Jeruslaem

Steve Feller, I.B.N.S. #4195 and Eric Hammarsten
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa USA

In the last issue of the magazine we reported on a numismatic adventure to the Isle of Man as we searched for information relating to internment camp money of the second world war. In this article we briefly relate finds made at the Yad Vashem in Jerusalem (the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority). This museum is an extensive memorial to the millions of victims of the Shoah or Holocaust. On the grounds of the museum complex in Western Jerusalem is an excellent archives and library. It was there that we settled for several days this past December. We report here some of our new finds.

A. New Litzmannstadt (Lodz) Ghetto Currency

It is often the case that our sister discipline philately can help us out. The Yad Vashem library had a copy of the superlative book *Unsere Arbeit- Unsere Hoffnung, Das Getto in Lodz 1940-1945* by Manfred Schulze and Stefan Petriuk. It is primarily a book on the postal history of the second most populous Polish ghetto but there are excellent references to the official ghetto currency as well as to the numerous scrip and ration coupon issues.

Well known are the paper money

issues of 15 May 1940. These included 50 pfennig, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 mark receipts or quittungen. These notes were well printed and served as the main currency of the ghetto for four years. What Schulze and Petriuk depict are proposed designs for unissued 10 and 20 pfennig companions to the series. These are illustrated from their book here. Also, in the book was Ghetto dictator Rumkowski's official notice relating to these unissued designs. While they share the same inscriptions as their higher denomination partners these two designs vary considerably from what was issued. The ten pfennig design is complete and includes a hand lettered serial number while the 20 pfennig design is incomplete as shown. Why weren't these issued? Hard to know for sure we can nevertheless speculate that high inflation made these

low denominations less needed. However, scrip issues are known for 10 pfennig chits as used by the ghetto post office. Also, 10 pfennig coins were minted and distributed in 1942. The fact that these notes were not issued will remain a mystery of that troubled period.

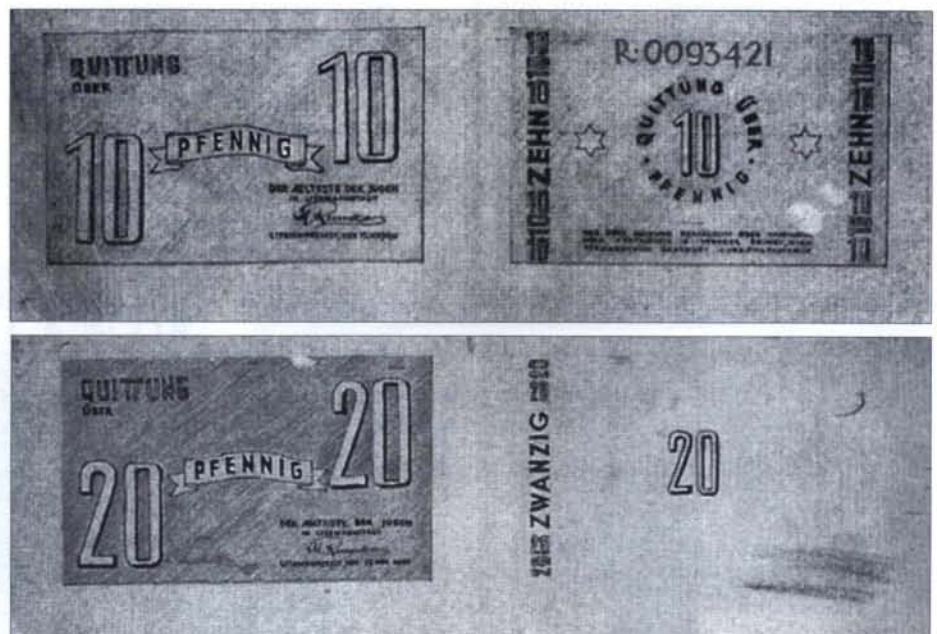
B. Litzmannstadt (Lodz) and Warsaw Ghetto Ration Information

Over the last decade many different issues of Lodz Ghetto scrip have surfaced. Many of these are food and supply ration coupons. The museum part of Yad Vashem contained an exhibit case of those ghetto monies and related documents.

For Lodz this included two posters announcing the use of ghetto ration coupons. For example notice number 18 announced the use of ration coupon number 18 for the



50 Pfenning issue of Litzmannstadt



Unissued 10 and 20 pfeenning notes from Litzmannstadt ghetto

KOLONIALWAREN- u. BROTABTEILUNG

KASSE 59 WAGE 59 TOR 59

SPINAT

Nr. _____ Nr. _____ Nr. _____

1 6
2 7
3 8
4 9
5 10

Spinach scrip of Litzmannstadt

redemption of 20 grams of butter and 30 grams of margarine. Another mentioned the redemption of coupon number 29 for 10 decagrams of meat per person. These are starvation level rations.

For Warsaw we saw actual ration cards used in the ghetto. Two varieties were in the museum, one in gray and one yellow.

C. Bank Books and Bank Regulations from the Theresienstadt Ghetto

One of the most common and enigmatic issues of concentration

JÜDISCHE SELBSTVERWALTUNG THERESIENSTADT FINANZABTEILUNG

Geldanweisungsbogen

Kto Nr. _____ FA

Trp. Nr. _____

Ubk. _____

März 1944	April 1944	Mai 1944
12	13	14
Juni 1944	Juli 1944	August 1944
15	16	17

Dr. 160-F-2.00-50 m 213

Bank book of Theresienstadt

camp money are the notes from the Theresienstadt Ghetto (near Prague). The so-called "model camp" of the SS, it was established by Heydrich as a place to store well-known Jewish people. In the end it served as a way-station to the death camps in Poland. Bank notes are

dated 1 January 1943 from Theresienstadt and were modeled after the earlier Litzmannstadt issues of 1940. The denominations here included 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 kronen. Their use was apparently quite limited with reports of use during the visits of the International Red Cross and of use to rent library books. Uncovered at Yad Vashem were used bank books indicating deposits in ghetto kronen. People were paid in the ghetto money and records of the deposits were kept by the inmates.

Also found in the archives at Yad Vashem was an original copy of the regulations for the establishment of the bank at Theresienstadt. This document includes extensive

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BANK

DER JÜDISCHEN SELBSTVERWALTUNG THERESIENSTADT

Spar-Karte

Nr. 10. 476

für Scheck Wilhelm

Trspt. Nr. _____ Ubik. _____

Bank book of Theresienstadt

NAME: Scheck Wilhelm 3.

GESPERRTES Guthaben

1944	TR	BETRAG	UNTERSCHRIFTEN
	KRONEN		
23. 2.	484/1 +	255 -	✓
1.	496/1 +	155 -	
	12 +	155 -	
		510 -	
1.	492/1 +	255 -	
	22/12 +	255 -	
✓	212/1 +	255 -	
		1020	
✓	412/1 +	255 -	
	12/12 +	1275 -	✓

QUITTUNG ÜBER FÜNFZIG KRONEN

50

50

50 kronen note of Theresienstadt



UNRRA scrip, 1946, Augsburg

discussion of the regulations relating to the ghetto currency.

D. Information on UNRRA Camps

After the war the United Nations cared for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) camps. Yad Vashem had a contemporary account of these camps entitled *UNRRA's Work for Displaced Persons in Europe* published in May 1946 by its regional office in London. This 36-page pamphlet includes information on "Amenity Supplies" Here one finds mention of what one could buy in the camp canteens from their wages: toilet articles, smoking materials, stationary, sports and recreational equipment. Here are some examples of such supplies delivered to the camps: 1,900 footballs, 10,000 play balls, 10,000 chess sets, 3,500 domino sets, 1,000 mouth organs, 800 radios, 50,000 boxes of crayons, 50,000 erasers, 200,000 pencils, 45,000 writing paper sets, nearly 10,000,000 razor blades, 1,000,000 hairpins, 5,000,000 buttons, 6,500,000 needles, 30,000 scissors, 16,500 pounds of wool, 128,000 feeding bottles for babies, 30,000 layettes, and 350,000 packets of baby powder.

It is known that several camps issued official UNRRA scrip and these were used to buy the objects mentioned above. These are rare today with exception of the notes from Scheinfeld which are scarce.

These are a few of our findings in Jerusalem. In 2000 you will be able to learn more when our book is released.

A Great Collector

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. L.M. #6

Larry Smulczenski is a great collector who came to us via stamp collecting. In the 1960s he collected United States Federal Reserve notes in district sets then moved to military money which is of course where I met him in about 1972. There is a good chance that you know him from his recent tenure as I.B.N.S. vice president and before that as chairman of the membership complaints committee. He did great work in both capacities although he accepted the responsibilities reluctantly. He was afraid that the duties would detract from his collecting! All of this is not to say that he has no faults, he can be a mite stubborn and his wife might say that he has some others, but he is indeed a great collector, gentleman, and good guy.

Recently he has been concentrating on military payment certificates Series 481. Yes, a single series. Long ago he completed his type collection of this series and the other series too for that matter, but in the past year he has added about a hundred Series 481 certificates to his "collection" and several more hundred serial numbers!

In January 1998 he learned that two distinct type fonts had been used for the position numbers printed on Series 481 (MPC). The differences are distinct if a bit subtle. Actually, they are distinct only for the numeral four, they are less distinct or nonexistent for the other numerals, but that was enough to set Larry off.

I made the discovery of the font differences and reported it in the *Comprehensive Catalog of Military Payment Certificates*. I think that the first report was in the second edition in about 1985. Although I

made the discovery, it was based upon the important work of some other collectors. The first of these was Neil Shafer who noticed in about 1970 that these same position numbers could be found in both a left and a right location for the one-dollar certificate (only).

The second collector whose name I have forgotten observed that the serial numbers for some Series 481 certificates exceeded the total number reported to have been issued. That observation set me off and eventually I was able to verify with the help of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing that there had been skips in the serial numbers. I reported the skips in the 1970s and later in the MPC book. It was not long before we developed the theory that the skips occurred between two printings of Series 481. This was fairly obvious with the knowledge of the skips and the left/right position numbers

Eventually, I got around to trying to figure out if we could tell the difference between the first and second printings other than by serial number range. That is when I discovered that the numerals in the position numbers for all denominations existed both with and without serifs. That was a nice little discovery that seemed to conclude things. That is until Larry belatedly got into the act.

Once he caught up in January 1998 he jumped on the project with vigor. He began surveying all series 481s that he could find. He found that it was possible to see differences in the other numerals too, but none were as distinct as with and without serifs. Soon he made the important discovery that there seemed to be three printings rather

than two because the fonts changed twice: with-without-with serifs. Then he made a really electrifying find. The position number on the \$1 denomination went from a position on the right to one on the left and then back to the right! This all but proved that there had been three printings.

Larry really got busy then. He filled in his survey data and discovered that the final printing was much more scarce than the others. Then we got the big break. We located documents in a government archive that answered most of the questions and about knocked us over with the revelation that there were four not three printings of Series 481! The \$5 and \$10 denominations had only three printings, but the other denominations each had four distinct printings. What Larry had identified as the second printing was actually the second and third printing but we had not found any visual distinguishing factors. The documents included the serial number ranges for each printing.

With the proof that there were two printings, we set out to find an observable difference. It was not easy, but we finally did it. The serial numbers appear different when seen under ultraviolet light! The numbers on the third series react (glow) under the light, the number of the second series do not respond. Admittedly, this is not a very practical difference. The serial number ranges provide the practical means of differentiation, but it seems important to me that it is possible to distinguish between them.

Larry published a detailed report on Seines 481 in the May, 1999 *Bank Note Reporter*. If you are an MPC

collector but do not subscribe to the BNR, I suggest that you find a copy of that issue. If you are not specifically a MPC collector, the information here will probably suffice.

The accompanying chart summarizes all of the printing data. Smulczenski's survey may seem unnecessary now that the official numbers are known, but it is important in answering the classic collectors' question "are any of the printings rare?"

The answer seems to be yes. Based upon numbers manufactured, the fourth printing would be the most likely to be scarce, but of course in the world of collecting, things are not always as they seem. It could easily have been that the fourth printing was the most common because it was the one being issued when the entire series was retired, but that does not seem to be the case. The fourth series does indeed seem to be the scarce issue. This is particularly true of the \$1 denomination which has only one piece reported. The 50-cent denomination might also be rare from the fourth printing. This is a cherry picking opportunity!

As many of you would expect, my thoughts quickly turned to replacement certificates in this research. Yes, replacements were printed and [presumably] issued for

all of these printings. The documents provided some additional interesting data. The starting numbers were specified for the replacements for each printing. Unfortunately, the number to be printed was not specified leaving that up to production managers to decide.

Just as we would expect that starting number for each printing was advanced as though an entire unit of 8000 sheets had been issued for the previous printing. This was the only way to guarantee that there would be no duplication of numbers and it was also very convenient for the workers.

This also means that the serial number data that we have been collecting for decades includes interesting information. First of all it confirms the four printings conclusion.

Dividing the serial number data for issued (not specimen) certificates from the MPC book provides the following interesting information.

It is very clear that the fourth printing is very scarce or rare for the fourth printing. We should expect the availability of replacements and regular issues to be generally paralleled and this is supported by Smulczenski's findings.

Collectors have been energized by these discoveries. Of course I have expanded my own collecting inter

Printing	5¢	10¢	25¢	50¢	\$1	\$5	\$10	total
1	4	18	5	0	3	0	0	30
2	5	5	1	1	3	0	0	15
3	11	11	12	0	5	0	4	43
4	3	1	0	0	0	—	—	4
total	23	35	18	1	11	0	4	92

ests to include the multiple printings, but that would be expected from a crazy collector. More sane collectors seem to be interested too. I have received inquiries via electronic and electronic mail and talked to other collectors who are also collecting by printing. It is way too soon to declare a trend, but for now I (and I think that others too) am

having fun!

We certainly have more to learn about Series 481 and its printings, but we have a good start. As always, I want to receive reports of any and all replacement certificates (all series, not just series 481). Larry wants to receive reports of all Series 481 notes. I can be reached at FredSchwan@aol.com (or 132 East

Second Street, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452). Larry can be contacted at skifla@prodigy.net (or Box 263, Shalimar, FL 32579). If at all possible it is best to send photocopies, but please do not e-mail scans without coordinating first.

Thanks for your interest and help. Good job, Larry!

CLIP AND SAVE SUMMARY OF SERIES 481 MPC

Denomination	starting #	ending #	pieces
5 cents			23,968,000
1st	1	5,152,000	5,152,000
2nd	5,376,001	9,408,000	4,032,000
3rd	9,408,001	14,784,000	5,376,000
4th	14,784,001	24,192,000	9,408,000
10 cents	23,736,000		
1st	1	4,920,000	4,920,000
2nd	5,376,001	9,408,000	4,032,000
3rd	9,408,001	14,784,000	5,376,000
4th	14,784,001	24,192,000	9,408,000
25 cents	14,766,000		
1st	1	2,680,000	2,680,000
2nd	2,688,001	5,376,000	2,688,000
3rd	5,376,001	9,408,000	4,032,000
4th	9,408,001	14,784,000	5,376,000
50 cents	10,032,000		
1st	1	2,640,000	2,640,000
2nd	2,688,001	4,704,000	2,016,000
3rd	4,704,001	8,736,000	4,032,000
4th	8,736,001	10,080,000	1,344,000
\$1	25,480,000		
1st	1	6,440,000	6,440,000
2nd	6,720,001	12,880,000	6,160,000
3rd	12,880,001	24,640,000	11,760,000
4th	24,640,001	25,760,000	1,120,000
\$5	41,600,000		
1st	1	36,400,000	36,400,000
2nd	3,600,001	5,600,000	2,000,000
3rd	5,600,001	8,800,000	3,200,000
4th	none		
\$10	24,800,000		
1st	1	8,800,000	8,800,000
2nd	8,800,001	14,800,000	6,000,000
3rd	14,800,001	24,800,000	10,000,000
4th	none		

Rachel Notes

The Blind Determining the Blind

by Rachel Feller

I have the pleasure of spending the occasional evening babysitting for a lovely little fellow named Ethan. He is nearly two (June 8 being the big day...) and very enthusiastic and exciting to spend time with. One of his loves, admirably, is being read to. He is very intelligent and loves the pictures and as much of the stories as he understands. He is more of an abstract reader than many, wanting to read a lot of the pages out of order, repeating his favorites sporadically throughout the story, and often skipping others all together. Yet he is always extremely supportive of the idea of reading, and lately his choice book has been *The Chanukah Guest*. I wasn't entirely able to follow it, as a large amount of the middle was sort of skipped over despite my suggestions of "Wouldn't it be fun to read pages 5-12, Ethan? Wouldn't that be fun?" And yet, I think I was able to piece together much of the story.

A bear is pleasantly slumbering, when his hibernation is interrupted by the wonderful smell of potato latkes (pancakes). Nearby, and elderly woman is frying the latkes in preparation for a party in honor

of Chanukah. Her eyesight, sadly, is "not what it used to be," and when the bear arrives at her door, desiring latkes, she doesn't seem to notice that he is anything out of the ordinary. In fact, she is somehow convinced by the bear that he is the town's rabbi. She therefore gives him all of her latkes, surprised at his appetite, and sends him off just in time to greet the people of the town, as well as the real rabbi. When everyone realizes what has happened, they all have a good laugh at how silly the situation has become because of her eyesight.

There tend to be many funny characters in children's books and in films whose humor comes from their eyesight. Outside of entertainment, however, blindness is a very real and very challenging lifestyle to have to lead. I was always especially impressed with my friend Alicia, who graduated last year from my high school. Her sense of humor and enthusiasm for activities always make it a joy to be around her, and I always admire her strength in dealing with her health troubles. I am afraid to get my blood tested, and Alicia has had

multitudes of operations and troubles which I cannot even imagine.

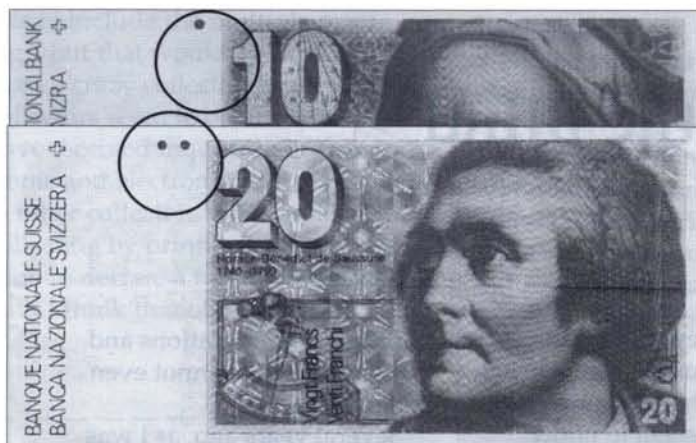
Several years ago, as I was talking about my interest in paper money, it struck me that Alicia couldn't really appreciate the hobby, which seemed very sad. More so than that, however, I realized that not only would she have trouble with the idea speaking leisurely, but functioning with money would be difficult as well. With our US dollars, which are all of a uniform size and shape, differentiating between the notes would be impossible.

I asked Alicia what she did to keep them from getting confused, and she explained to me that she has different folds for each denomination. That kept me satisfied for a little while, but then I started thinking about it more - wondering how she knows that she is being given the correct change and so on.

Some internet research revealed that for \$395, the American Foundation for the Blind produces a "Note Teller," an electronic machine which will read the denominations on bank notes. Naturally this would



Dutch notes with features for the visually impaired indicated in circles.



10 and 20 Swiss francs with symbols for the visually impaired indicated in circles.

not be the most convenient way of counting change, but it is a step that the Canadian government felt was helpful enough that they rent them out to those who are legally blind for no cost. The United States, however, does not do so. Alicia was offered as an option having a guide along for all expeditions involving monetary exchange, but certainly that would not be the most convenient way for someone to feel that they are independent.

The situation seemed rather difficult for all of those involved, as changing the size of the notes would be an easy way for the blind to feel which note they were handling, but it would also be an easy way to spend millions in replacing ATM machines and vending machines and video games in arcades and all of the convenient devices we are surrounded with which take our money for us in those little standard-sized slots.

Then, in Holland, the Netherlands Central Bank was preparing a new series of notes in the late 60's. During the process of designing these notes, the question of visual impairment arose, and they began work on intaglio markings which would be placed on the new notes. Subtly placed and similar to the Braille system, different numbers or shapes would appear on the bank notes which could then be felt and read.

January 1971 was the inaugural year for the first of these notes, the Dutch Florins 10. Printed with the Intaglio method, three raised dots were placed in the lower part of the bank note. These dots were filled with crisscrossed lines, and as the denomination got lower, the number of dots decreased, assuming that it would be easier to counterfeit by adding dots than by taking them away.

The original series featured a four-dotted HFL 5, 3-dotted HFL 10, two-dotted HFL 25, 1-dotted HFL 100, and an HFL 1000 that lacked a dot. The response from the public following the first series brought changes, such as removing the centers of the shapes to make them hollow and to incorporate other shapes, such as the triangle of the HFL 50, or two parallel right-angles of the HFL 250.

In 1975, Israel was the second country to release notes with such symbols for the blind. Switzerland followed in 1976, then Belgium in 1978. Guatemala, Germany, Singapore, India, and the Czech Republic were the next to continue to develop and adapt the system.

As the European Union works toward converting the monies of much of Europe's countries into one solid currency, another European Union is also hard at work - the European Blind Union. Members of the EBU worked toward ensuring



An Israeli 20 shekel note with device for the blind circled.

that devices be included on the new currency from the beginning. They made recommendations including differences in size, height, and weight of different denominations; strongly contrasting colors and large bold numerals; and the intaglio printing method. The EBU is also working toward trying to keep the blind community aware as the changes take place, keeping the transition as comfortable as possible. Their plans for spreading information about upcoming alterations are intended to be accessible to everybody, using clear and large print, audio tapes, Braille, the telephone, and information technology. EBU is also planning a small project which will develop specialist training materials as well as a kit for self-teaching, for the blind and visually impaired. This project is intended to explain the most effective techniques for discriminating between the different denominations of both notes and coins. This project will then be translated for the many languages of people that will presumably need help in the transition.

Partially it seems impressive that the EBU has been so active in getting the changes made before there is even a problem to encounter involving the new euro. This is true, and yet also it seems like something which should be expected - an action which is ensuring the rights of every citizen to be comfortable with the simple use of money. This ought to be the stan-

dard as there is no reason the blind should be treated as if they were less important than the next people. And yet, it seems that the United States is not as aware of its people. Considering the amount that was budgeted for the new notes we have been issuing yearly and the efforts that we are supposed to go to to ensure equal rights for all of our citizens, it seems a bit lacking that nothing has been done to change this standard.

People like my friend Alicia do not deserve to be inconvenienced or to lose their independency. If the government doesn't see that there needs to be a change made, perhaps it is they who are blind and have the true handicap.

Announcement

New Edition Reflects Increased Values of Washingtonia

George Washington is a hot commodity in numismatics. In 1999, the United States Mint will commemorate the 200th anniversary of Washington's death by issuing a \$5 gold piece and new circulating Washington quarters. This year will also see the largest private collection of Washingtonia placed at public auction.

In honor of these events, Russell Rulau and George Fuld have completely revised and expanded their numismatic reference *Medallic Portraits of Washington*.

Contained in *Medallic Portraits of Washington, 2nd edition*, is detailed information on not only coins, but medals, tokens, plaques and badges issued around the world from 1783 to the present.

"Almost unnoticed by the hobby in general, prices of Washington medals of the 18th and 19th centuries have trebled or more in price since 1985," observes Rulau.

This phenomenon has been bolstered by about 20 major public sales containing Washingtonia, making the prices listed in the first edition completely out of date.

Included on the cover of *Medallic Portraits of Washington, 2nd edition*, is the first full color photograph of the Diamond Eagle of the Cincinnati to be found in numismatic publications.

Medallic Portraits of Washington, 2nd edition, can be purchased from major book stores or directly from the publisher for \$34.95 (hardcover) plus \$3.25 for shipping for the first book and \$2 for each additional book. Wisconsin residents, please add 5 1/2-percent sales tax. Illinois residents, add 6.25%.

To order by mail, write Krause Publications, Book Department PR99, 700 E. State St., Iola, WI 54990-0001. Charge-card customers can order toll-free: (800) 258-0929, Dept. PR99. The book can also be purchased through the Krause Publications Web site at <http://www.krause.com>. A free copy of the Krause Publications catalog of books and periodicals may be obtained by calling (800) 258-0929, Dept. PR99, or it can be viewed by visiting www.krause.com on the Internet.

1998 I.B.N.S.

Literary Awards

in recognition of the best articles in the *Journal* during the past year.

THE FRED PHILIPSON AWARD

David Spencer Smith
and Akram Khabibullaev

*Paper Money of the
Islamic Republic
of Eastern Turkistan, Parts I and II.*

2ND PLACE

Mark D. Tomasko

*Please bear in mind when engraving
that the Duchess is a blond...*

3RD PLACE

Peter Symes

*James Alexander Stewart
Mackenzie—Portrait of a
private note issuer*

with Honorable Mentions:

Rachel Feller
The Cabinet

Henry B. Heath
Spanish Royalty on Bank Notes

Fred Schwan
Why I Collect Independent Tunisia

I.B.N.S. BOOK OF THE YEAR AWARD.

*Surinam Paper Currency,
Volume 1—1760 to 1957*

by
T.F.A. van Elmpst.

Credit cards can now be used to pay I.B.N.S. dues and advertising fees. VISA and MasterCard and their international equivalents are acceptable. Users must provide the card number, the expiration date, the name as it appears on the card, and a signature. Charges will be processed in US\$. This system will also be extended to auction payments in the near future.

By action of the Executive Board of the International Bank Note Society, Dr. Kazem Ahadi has been expelled from the International Bank Note Society on a finding that he has violated the Code of Ethics of the Society.

Classified Ads

Bank Notes for Sale

My **World Paper Money** list contains a variety of appropriately graded and priced notes. I also issue a wholesale list, available upon request. Richard AINSWORTH, Box 42279, Las Vegas, NV 89116 U.S.A.

If you collect **ASIAN** or **LATIN AMERICAN** paper money, write for my free catalogue. Many notes listed by signature. COLUMBIA NOTES, PO Box 2359, Pt. Roberts, WA 98281-2359. E-mail: <ron.richardson@apfc.apfnet.org>.

Old **MONTENEGRO** bank notes and coins. Also Macedonia and other Balkan countries. Mostly UNC. Free list. Vladimir DUIC, PO Box 14-Siget, HR-10200 Zagreb, CROATIA. FAX ++385-(0)1- 6671-196.

World paper money from old to most recent, from inexpensive to rarities (accent on eastern Europe). Coins too! New ways of friendly service. GONCHARUCK, Box 132, Kyiv-210 UKRAINE. E-mail <vova@bona.kiev.ua>.

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Wholesale: Madagascar P75 to P80, US\$25/set. Mauritius P35-41 US\$120/set. Seychelles P36-39 US\$42/set. OCEAN AFRICA NOTAPHILIC SERVICE, PO Box 2030, Anse Aux Pins, Mahe, SEYCHELLES.

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Bank Notes Wanted

Buying world bank notes, MPCs, notgeld, military issues; European grading only. Send for our world bank note list; stamp appreciated. Javier BLAKE, 8362 Pines Blvd #194, Pembroke Pines FL 33024-6600 USA.

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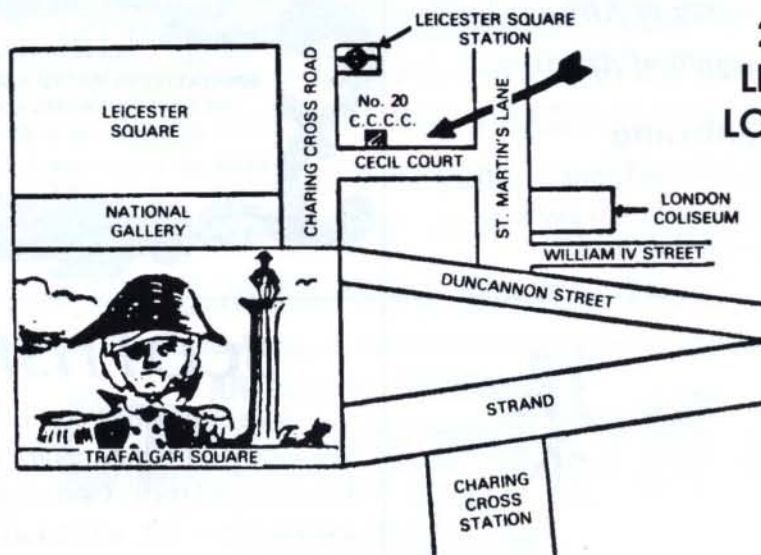
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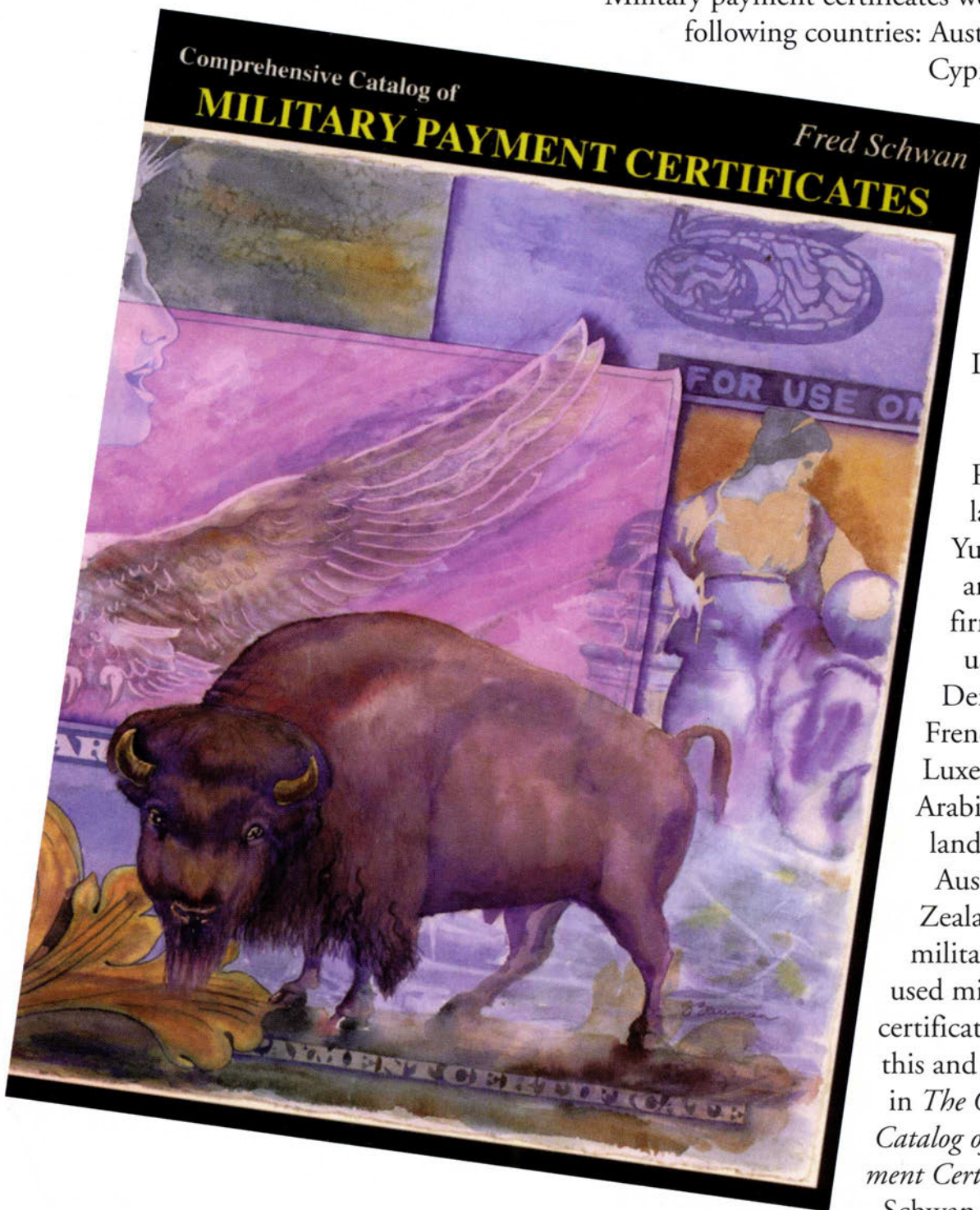
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